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U.S. Fires Missile, Beats Soviet Ship In Race for Casing

By George C. Wilson

ABOARD USS OBSERVATION ISLAND, Aug. 3 (WP)—The United States successfully launched its Poseidon missile from under water for the first time today as the Russians watched, and then risked a collision in racing for the debris 30 miles off the Florida coast.

The seagoing game of chicken played out between the two super powers 30 miles off the Florida coast may have ushered in a bolder era of missile test watching by both sides.

At one point today, the Russian Zerket ship Laptev, crossed the bow of the Observation Island at such close range that this ship's captain rang up full reverse to avoid collision.

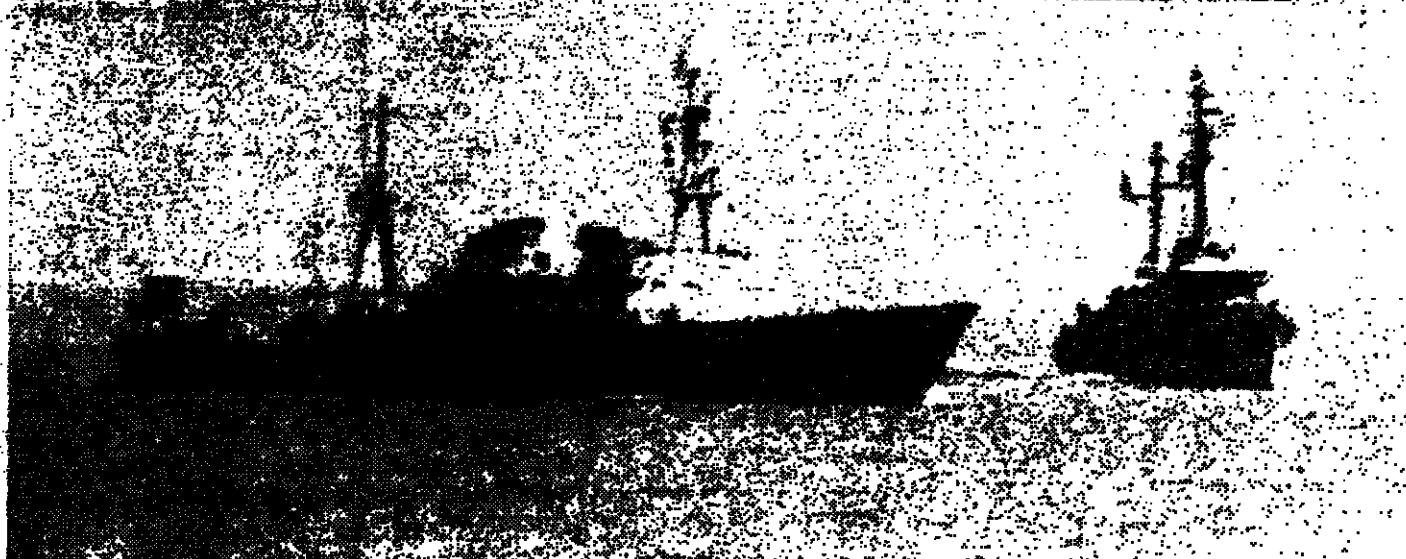
Navy officials said Russian eavesdropping trawlers in the past have stood off at a respectful distance to watch American missile shots over the Atlantic test range. But today, despite the presence of a U.S. destroyer, the Russian Laptev not only tried to pick up Poseidon debris but came within 30 yards of the Observation Island.

The maneuvering of the three ships in uncomfortably close quarters all but eclipsed the fact that the United States in today's Poseidon shot reached a significant milestone in nuclear weaponry.

The Poseidon is designed to take over from the Polaris in the 1970s as the nuclear weapon to maintain the balance of terror between the United States and Russia, hopefully making a surprise attack on the U.S. look suicidal because of the return fire from the missile submarine fleet.

Poseidon will go to sea in January on the James Madison, the nuclear powered submarine which fired the test shot today—the 21st in a series but the first from under water. The Poseidon will be installed on 30 other submarines.

With a MIRV warhead which can carry more than a dozen



Russian ship Laptev (left) and U.S. destroyer-escort Calcaterra maneuvering in missile test area yesterday.

individual H-bombs, the Poseidon is designed to overwhelm any anti-ballistic missile defense. Its imminent deployment, if not today's successful launch, is bound to be a factor in the strategic arms limitation talks now under way with the Soviet Union.

There was no such doomsday coloration as this converted cargo ship slipped past the campers on the Florida beach outside Port Canaveral at 7:56 a.m. today. A little boy was just wading into the gentle surf, holding a swim mattress over his head.

The James Madison led the way out to sea, only partly submerged. A tall mast, rigged up especially for the test shot, went across the calm ocean like a moving channel marker. The Observation Island support ship followed in her wake.

Shortly before 10 a.m., the Laptev was spotted off to the left of the James Madison, keeping a long distance away. The American destroyer-escort Calcaterra was following close behind the Laptev—apparently with the idea of photographing her equipment and blocking her if necessary from the launch area. The Laptev

Egypt-Iraq Split Puts Off Arabs' Parley on Unity

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (UPI)—A conference of Arab foreign and defense ministers—scheduled to meet today in Tripoli, Libya, and discuss the Arab split over the U.S. peace-seeking proposal—has been postponed, the Middle East News Agency reported.

A new conference date will be set after the return to Tripoli of the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Kadhafi, who is now in Baghdad for a stay expected to last until late tomorrow. Col. Kadhafi is attempting to achieve a reconciliation between Cairo and Baghdad, whose relations have deteriorated to sharp animosity since Egypt's acceptance of the American proposal for Mideast peace.

Iraq rejected the American initiative and criticized Egypt for accepting it. Egypt countered by accusing Iraq of keeping away from the battle with Israel.

(Support for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser came from Lebanon today, the AP reported from Beirut. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who saw the Egyptian leader in Cairo over the weekend, said he had conveyed Lebanon's "official and popular support" for Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the U.S. initiative.

"Saying no is sometimes a brave act, but saying yes at the proper time is also a brave act," Mr. Karami told newsmen.

The prime minister said, according to the AP, that the Arabs were under no obligation to accept that which they do not want in peace negotiations.

He called for unity in Arab ranks so that Arab goals could be achieved, and he said these included "liberation of occupied lands and the rights of the Palestinian people."

Seven-Power Talk

The Tripoli conference was originally scheduled to bring together seven Arab "progressive" countries which had held a summit meeting in Tripoli in June. They are Egypt, Libya, the Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Algeria.

Both Iraq and Algeria, which also rejected the American initiative, later declared they would boycott the conference. But Syria, which also denounced the American proposal, sent a delegation to Tripoli. Jordanians are also already there.

In Damascus, Yasir Arafat, leader of the Jordan-based Fatah guerrilla group, met Syrian President Nureddin el-Atassi to discuss the United States plan, which Mr. Arafat opposes. Damascus radio announced the parley but gave no details.

Libya's Col. Kadhafi flew to Baghdad from Cairo, where he had two rounds of talks with President Nasser. His visits to both Cairo and Baghdad were decided on yesterday at an emergency session of the ruling Libyan Revolution Council.

A Libyan news agency dispatch dealing with Col. Kadhafi's talks in Cairo referred to a Libyan "diplomatic offensive aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere and bringing a rapprochement between Arab viewpoints after Cairo's acceptance of the American peace initiative."

Informed political sources in Cairo held little hope that Col. Kadhafi's mediation efforts be successful.

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Jarring Talks Opened With Thant, Rogers

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 3 (WP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed Middle East peace procedures for 90 minutes this afternoon with Secretary-General U Thant and the UN's special peace envoy, Gunnar Jarring.

Afterward both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Thant stressed the importance of quiet diplomacy.

Mr. Rogers also voiced gratitude that Egypt, Jordan and Israel have accepted the United States initiative.

In addition to reviewing the replies received by the U.S., the discussions touched on the possible effective date of the cease-fire as well as the issue of Mr. Jarring's renewed contacts with the parties. Mr. Rogers expressed hope that all concerned will approach the talks with Mr. Jarring "in a conciliatory and constructive manner."

Other sources said today that the cease-fire could take effect as early as Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Mr. Rogers made no prediction, stating only that he hopes all fighting in the area will halt. The date of the discussions with the parties is up to Mr. Jarring, he said.

"This is just the first step, though we do think it provides some hope in this very difficult Middle East situation," Mr. Rogers declared of the U.S. initiative.

"It is important."

"The time has arrived for quiet diplomacy in the Middle East. It is important for those concerned in the negotiations to discuss all aspects of the problem seriously and quietly."

In a separate statement Mr. Thant said he wishes to "fully endorse Mr. Rogers' emphasis on the need for quiet diplomacy."

Technically the date of the cease-fire is something that the U.S., as the proposer of the new effort, will work out with the parties. The UN, and more particularly the Big Four, are more concerned with the locale and the substance of Mr. Jarring's subsequent talks with the parties.

It is thought that Mr. Jarring probably will go first to his previous headquarters in Cyprus as a base for resumed contacts in Middle Eastern capitals.

Nixon Calls Manson Guilty; Mistrial Asked

By Ken W. Clawson

ENVER, Aug. 3.—President Nixon, in a lecture to newsmen today on the importance of respecting the trial process and then said that Charles Manson was guilty, city or indirectly, of eight murders.

White House aides accompanying Nixon at a meeting of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration yesterday's trial developments, Page 5.

tion here quickly indicated the President misspoke him in judging the guilt of Manson, is currently on trial in Los Angeles with members of his family for eight murders, including that of Sharon Tate.

Nixon an hour after the President said of Manson, "He is a man who is guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

"Here is a man yet, who as far as the (press) coverage was concerned appeared to be rather a glamorous figure... and, also, another thing that was noted was that two lawyers in the case were guilty of the most outrageous, contemptuous actions in the courtroom."

The full text of Mr. Nixon's remarks to newsmen in Denver yesterday appears on Page 2.

The President's Remarks About Manson

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The full text of Mr. Nixon's remarks to newsmen in Denver yesterday appears on Page 2.

Bahr Says He Sees 'Good Possibility' Of Accord With Moscow This Week

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (WP)—A key member of the West German delegation, Egon Bahr, said today there is a "good possibility" that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and German Chancellor Willy Brandt will be able to initial a Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty before the end of the week.

"Mr. Bahr's impromptu remark was a group of newsmen later was quoted by spokesmen for the German delegation. They said he was presenting the situation in its most optimistic light and that many obstacles still stood in the path of the potentially historic treaty."

The spokesmen conceded that Mr. Bahr's estimate could well turn out to be correct. But they added, the most accurate estimate was that it would require from "two to 14 days" to hammer the treaty into a form acceptable to both sides.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bahr's statement was interpreted as a clear signal that a significant breakthrough has been achieved in the week-old talks and that an imminent agreement is in prospect.

Closest Confidential

Lending special weight to his words was the knowledge that Mr. Bahr is probably the closest confidential and personal lieutenant of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. He also was Mr. Brandt's special envoy in earlier negotiations with Mr. Gromyko that produced a preliminary draft text of the proposed treaty.

In addition, his remark came after Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko had a private four-hour talk last evening at the Soviet foreign minister's dacha outside Moscow.

Spokesmen refused to say anything about the meeting except that the two ministers discussed the entire range of West German-Soviet relations in "a friendly atmosphere." It is believed though that yesterday evening's session produced agreement in principle on many of the thorniest issues in the negotiations.

This was the impression given by Mr. Bahr during a chance encounter with reporters in a corridor of the German Embassy here. He said there had been a meeting of minds on some of the most important "formulations" and that the major task remaining was to reduce them to mutually agreeable language in the treaty text.

On this point too, delegation spokesmen refused to go quite as far as the implication contained in Mr. Bahr's words. They agreed that substantial progress had been made on some key sticking points, but added that the range of still unresolved problems included not only the language of the text but also "some formulations that still await mutual clarification" and some subjects that have not yet been fully discussed.

Also today Mr. Scheel delegated Mr. Bahr to meet with the U.S., British and French ambassadors at the American Embassy to inform them of the talks' present status. It was the second consultation with Bonn's three Western allies since the negotiations began last week.

The chief source of difficulty is known to be the West German hope of revising the earlier text agreed on by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Gromyko in a way that will silence charges at home that it does not safeguard the goal of German reunification.

To this end, Mr. Scheel is trying to win technical changes that would reaffirm an earlier Bonn-Moscow accord that the West Germans regard as containing such safeguards. The West Germans also want the Russians to allow them to accompany the treaty initialing with a letter expressing Bonn's understanding that the new pact does not preclude peaceful, mutually agreed reunification of Germany at some future time.

Street Fighting Rages 2d Day In Northern Cambodian City

By Peter Peterson

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Heavy fighting between Cambodian government troops and Communist forces in the provincial capital of Kampong Thom erupted its second day today as Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops pressed.

25 Soldiers Are Injured In Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 3 (AP)—Biting broke out in Belfast for the third night in a row as a crowd of more than 100 stoned British troops tonight in a Roman Catholic district. Twenty-five soldiers were injured.

Soldiers made repeated baton charges and fired tear gas in an effort to disperse the rioters. Disorders also developed at two other points in the Catholic Ballymurphy area of West Belfast.

Earlier today, thousands of Catholics marched in a funeral procession for 19-year-old Daniel O'Hagan, shot dead by a British Army marksman last Thursday. Military spokesmen said the youth had been throwing gasoline bombs but residents denied it.

The procession to the cemetery moved from the New Lodge Road section, where the O'Hagan youth was shot, along three miles of streets scarred by the latest violence stemming from deep political and religious differences between the British province's Catholic and Protestant populations. At one point, some among the Catholic mourners tried to block traffic and threw stones at a bus.

A large number of Catholics held an open-air meeting in the New Lodge Road area tonight.

In other developments, the Rev. Ian Paisley, a member of both the Northern Ireland and the British Parliaments, defied a ban on parades and led a march of 1,000 militantly Protestant followers in Ballyshannon, 75 miles from Belfast, near the Irish Republic border.

The Northern Ireland government reintroduced a liquor curfew as an attempt to curb violence. The government banned the sale and consumption of liquor in hotels, clubs, and restaurants after 8 p.m. two hours before the bar normally closes.

Street Fighting Rages 2d Day In Northern Cambodian City

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Heavy fighting between Cambodian government troops and Communist forces in the provincial capital of Kampong Thom erupted its second day today as Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops pressed.

The government's military spokesmen said this morning that the opposing forces were fighting in the streets of the city, 85 miles north of here. The spokesman said fighting inside the city began at 7:30 p.m. yesterday and was still "raging" this morning.

He added that the government troops "have the situation well in hand" and that "encouraged by several successive victories (the Cambodian troops) continue to hold their positions."

The Communist forces involved in the fighting at Kampong Thom are officially estimated at more than 2,000. If they take the city, they will have greatly strengthened their position in the sparsely populated areas north of Phnom Penh, where they already control four provinces outright.

So far, the spokesman said, government troops have lost 32 men killed and 74 wounded. He added that 211 enemy dead have been counted in the city and surrounding fields.

Meanwhile, the three-day battle for the town of Stung Treng, 37 miles north-northeast of Phnom Penh, ended last night with the government retaking it just 24 hours after Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces first occupied it.

The tactics employed by the Communists at Stung Treng are fairly typical of much of the fighting in the contested areas around the Cambodian capital. The enemy attacked with superior force and then dispersed into the countryside when the government counterattacked.

However, an exception to this tactic may be taking shape at the mountain resort town of Kiriwong, 65 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, which the enemy has occupied for the last six days.

From two to four Cambodian battalions (each with about 1,000 men) are reported to be in the area preparing for a counterattack, and more troops are on their way, according to informed military sources here.

Little Action in Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The U.S. command said in a communiqué today that "although there were no significant ground contacts involving U.S. troops Sunday, U.S. casualties were reported."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Urges Making Seabed Common Heritage of Mankind

GENEVA, Aug. 3 (AP)—The United States, following through on a proposal by President Nixon, today put forward a draft United Nations convention proclaiming international seabed resources "the common heritage of all mankind."

The draft, described by U.S. chief delegate Christopher H. Phillips as a "new and bold departure in the law of the sea," was presented at the opening session here of a four-week meeting of the 42-nation Committee on Peaceful Use of the Seabed, which was set up in 1968.

Under the 47-article draft, an area beyond the depth of 200 meters (660 feet) outside territorial waters—the "international seabed area"—would be open to use by all states and reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Revenues from exploitation of mineral resources would go to an International Seabed Resources Authority (ISRA) "for the benefit of all mankind, particularly to promote economic advance of developing countries."

Outlining the draft, Ambassador Phillips said it would for the first time provide the international community with an independent source of revenue to finance development.

The draft envisages a coastal state trusteeship in the area between the 200-meter depth limit and the deep ocean floor. This not yet clearly defined area is known as the "continental margin."

Coastal state trustees would be permitted to retain a portion of the exploration and exploitation revenues—between one third and one half—while the balance would go to the ISRA. They would also have the right to decide who may explore and exploit resources in their area.

Beyond the continental margin, all revenues would go to the ISRA, which also would have exclusive licensing responsibilities. In addition, the ISRA would be required to promote economic advance of developing countries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



DINNER AT THE DACHA—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and Bonn's Walter Scheel during their private meeting at Mr. Gromyko's cottage Sunday.

Israelis Report Losing a Jet In Attack on Missile Bases

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (AP)—An Israeli plane was shot down over Egyptian territory today during an Israeli attack on surface-to-air missile bases in the central sector of the Suez Canal, the Israeli military command announced.

A military spokesman said the plane was hit by "ground fire." "Maybe it was a missile," he said.

The two crewmen of the aircraft were seen falling out over Egyptian territory, the spokesman added.

The military refused to say what type of missiles were attacked.

The Egyptians have deployed Soviet-built SAM-3 and SAM-5 missiles, capable of hitting high-flying and low-flying aircraft respectively, in the canal zone.

It was Israel's 28th reported air loss on all fronts since the 1967 six-day war.

16 Planes Lost

By Israeli count, 16 aircraft have been lost on the Egyptian front. The last five planes downed, including today's, were twin-seater jets.

The Israelis did not say what type of aircraft was lost.

It was the first reported Israeli strike at surface-to-air missile bases since July 18, when another Israeli jet was shot down.

The Egyptians now hold 11 Israeli airmen as well as three soldiers, besides two civilians employed by the military.

Egyptian President Nasser has said he will not retaliate for Israeli flyers, despite the Geneva accords.

The Israeli military spokesman denied a Cairo claim that a "Skyhawk" warplane was "crippled" during the Israeli attack.

Twin-seat American-built Phantoms and single-seat American Skyhawks and French Mirages are among the backbone of the Israeli Air Force.

Egyptian Account

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Cairo radio today claimed that an Israeli Skyhawk was crippled and a Phantom jet downed during attacks on Egyptian military positions along the Suez Canal.

A military spokesman said in a communiqué broadcast by Cairo radio that the two pilots of the Phantom were taken prisoner.

He said the jet was shot down during today's second Israeli attack on Egyptian positions, an offensive over Ismailia, midway along the Suez Canal.

The same region had been subjected to bombing earlier in the day during which a Skyhawk was crippled, the spokesman said.

The Phantom is the eighth the Egyptians claim to have downed since June 30.

Two Egyptian personnel were wounded in Israeli attacks, he added.

Nixon Sees Manson As Guilty Man

Defense Attorneys Move for Mistrial

(Continued from Page 1)
The President made a charge or implied one.

Motion for Mistrial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The defense submitted a motion for a mistrial in the Tate-La-Bianca murder case today on the basis that President Nixon's remarks about the guilt of Charles Manson and his hippie followers were prejudicial.

Superior Court Judge Charles R. Older, in a whispered conversation with all the attorneys at the trial at his bench, outside the hearing of the jury, did not take action on the motion.

The sensational murder trial continued quietly with cross-examination of Linda Kasabian, the state's key witness against the 35-year-old Manson and three young women codefendants.

The news of President Nixon's remarks, however, produced a volley of vociferous protest in the corridors outside the room where the trial is under way.

Deputy district attorney Vincent Bugliosi pointed out that the jury is locked up nightly with no access to newspaper, magazine, television or radio accounts and therefore could not be influenced by whatever remarks the President may have made.

Another defense attorney, Ronald Hughes, said Mr. Nixon was a "contemptuous figure to make remarks about a trial in progress."

Mr. Hughes, who is defending codefendant Leslie Van Houten, expanded on his remarks with the comment that "when the President of the United States finds it necessary to comment on the guilt or innocence of a defendant, it indicates that defendant is past the point of getting a fair trial."

More From Hughes

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Mr. Hughes said: "I find it highly reprehensible. Nixon knew what he was doing. He is a lawyer. He's a member of the Bar of the State of California and New York."

"He has misused the highest office of the land to prejudice the outcome of a case."

Asked how the jury could be prejudiced by Mr. Nixon's statement when they were already sequestered, Mr. Hughes said:

"It is impossible to suppress all publicity. They will see a headline like this on the newspapers riding from the court to their hotel."

President Nixon's Remarks On the Charles Manson Trial

DENVER, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A text of President Nixon's remarks to newsmen on the Charles Manson trial follows:

"As we look at the situation today I think the main concern that I have is the attitudes that are created among many of our younger people and also older people as well in which they tend to glorify and to make heroes out of those who engage in criminal activities. This is not done intentionally by the press. It is not done intentionally by radio and television. I know. It is done perhaps because people want to read or see that kind of story."

"I noted, for example, the coverage of the Charles Manson case when I was in Los Angeles. Front page every day in the papers. It usually got a couple of minutes in the evening news. Here is a man who was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

"Here is a man yet, who, as far as the coverage was concerned, appeared to be rather a glamorous figure, glamorous to the young people whom he had brought into his operations, and, also, another thing that was noted was the fact that two lawyers in the case—two lawyers who were, as anyone who could read any of the stories could tell—who were guilty of the most outrageous, contemptuous actions in the courtroom and who were ordered to jail overnight by the judge, seem to be more the oppressed and the judge seemed to be the villain."

Not All Heroes

"Let us understand, all judges are not heroes. All policemen are not heroes. And all those charged with crime are not guilty. But let us well understand too, that the system—the system in which we protect the rights of the innocent, in which the guilty man receives a fair trial and gets the best possible defense—that system must be preserved."

"And unless we stand up for the system, unless we see that order in the courtroom is respected, unless we quit glorifying those who deliberately disrupt, and unless we begin to recognize that when a judge necessarily, after intense provocation, must hold individuals in contempt of court, that judge is justified, that he is acting in our behalf, then the system will break down. The innocent will suffer, but more important, or just as important, I should say, the guilty will suffer as well because in a society without law the guilty then have no trials."

"I add finally this point that on the other side of the coin, certainly, we find that our press and the media are doing a very necessary job in alerting the American people to the dangers of narcotics and drugs for our young people, the necessity for a program of law and order and justice, and all of this is part of this program that we are attempting to talk about today."

"I simply summarize it this way: the federal government will act as forcefully as we can to the extent that we can, recognizing that the primary responsibility is in the states and local community."

"As Governor Love (of Colorado) will tell you, the states and the local communities are trying to upgrade their law enforcement, upgrade it not only in terms of the enforcement of the law but the quality of the enforcement and the respect of the law, laws that deserve respect."

"But in the final analysis, unless the American people have within their hearts a respect for the system, the system of law and order and justice which we have inherited from our forefathers, then anything that we do at the government level will not be successful."

"It is that system that is now under attack in so many areas."

"So we can be concerned about those charged with crime, we can be concerned about any evidence that those who are enforcing the law are going beyond their powers. But above all, let us remember that this system of law and order and justice must be preserved and we must speak up for it. We must come to its defense and we must not consider that those, the judges, the police and the others who are simply doing their duty, that they are the villains and that those who are provoking them are always in the right."

Cairo-Iraqi Split Blocks Arab Parley

Libyan Leader on Reconciliation Mission

(Continued from Page 1)
Between Egypt and Iraq would succeed.

At best, the sources here said, Col. Kafafy could bring about a temporary truce or a toning down of mutual recriminations, but even this was doubtful following the sharp rise in tension between Cairo and Baghdad in the past two days.

Travelling back to Egypt today, the al-Thawra newspaper, mouthpiece of the ruling Ba'ath party, accused Egypt of a "sellout to Israel and American imperialism."

In a long editorial signed by the "board" of the newspaper, al-Thawra said "acceptance of the U.S. proposals meant giving in to Israel."

It linked recent clashes between guerrillas and Jordanian authorities to Egypt's acceptance of the proposals.

Iraq also stepped up its propaganda drive, showing Baghdad in complete support of the Palestinian cause. Thousands of messages from guerrillas supporting Baghdad in its quarrel with Egypt were pouring in Baghdad radio said.

A new Iraqi radio station, the Voice of the Masses, broadcast an interview with George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in which Mr. Habash praised Iraq.

Baghdad radio said a prominent leader of the al-Fatah guerrillas had been arrested briefly in Egypt. It gave no further details.

On the other hand, a double-barreled broadcast at Iraq, releasing the text of a message from President Nasser to Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the Nasser message accused Iraq of dodging military action against Israel and of organizing demonstrations in Baghdad protesting Cairo's acceptance of the American peace bid.

In another denunciation, Egypt's Information Minister, Mohamed Hassanein Helwan, went further. In a Beirut newspaper interview, he made a stinging attack on the al-Bakr regime, saying: "Egypt is not prepared to give this regime the honor of its friendship and not even the honor of its hostility."

The Egyptian press continued today Cairo's denunciation of Arab critics of Egyptian policy and charged they were helping the enemies of the Arab world by "contriving" the present split.

Reports Denied

Government officials denied an Iraqi news agency claim that 5,000 Egyptians demonstrated in Cairo against the Nasser acceptance of the American initiative. The officials said they regarded the report as "another stray shot" in the Iraqi vilification campaign against Egypt.

Officials here ridiculed a Baghdad radio report quoting Iraq's Vice-President Hardan Abdel Tahir as saying that Libya backed Iraq's rejection of the U.S. initiative.

The Cairo authorities said Libya made clear its support of Mr. Nasser's acceptance when Libya suspended Palestinian guerrilla transmissions from Tripoli radio.

Political sources said Egypt scored a propaganda advantage by publishing Mr. Nasser's reply to al-Bakr without releasing Mr. al-Bakr's message to Mr. Nasser. It withheld the al-Bakr message on the grounds that only Baghdad had the right to release it.

Iraq so far has not published Mr. al-Bakr's letter.

The political observers also noted Mr. Nasser's message indicated his mistrust of Iraq when it disclosed that Mr. Nasser had excluded the al-Bakr message from the American peace initiative when the two presidents, along with five other Arab heads of state, were gathered in Tripoli in June.

Iraqis Due in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A high-ranking Iraqi delegation arrives here tomorrow for talks with Soviet officials following a sharp Russian attack on Baghdad's opposition to President Nasser over the U.S. plan.

An official announcement by the Soviet news agency, Tass, said the delegation would be headed by Hussein Filkil, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command and deputy chief of the ruling Ba'ath party. Iraqi officials said he would spend about ten days in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the government and Communist party leadership.

Chief Bids Gahal Quit Meir Cabinet

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Menachem Begin, leader of Israel's right-wing nationalist Gahal party, tonight called on the party to leave Mrs. Golda Meir's coalition government.

But some members of the party's liberal wing urged that Gahal should stay in the government. There was no indication when the party's central committee would vote on the issue.

Gahal joined other coalition parties in voting for a limited ceasefire but objected to the idea of withdrawal from occupied territory implicit in the American peace proposals.

Assailant Sentenced

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A member of the Al Ammar religious sect today was sentenced to life imprisonment for attempting to assassinate Premier Jafat al Numeiry in March. Mr. Numeiry later reduced the court sentence of Ahmed Mohammed Osman to 12 years.



ON THE JOB—David K. E. Bruce, the new head of the U.S. delegation to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, speaking to journalists on his arrival yesterday. Mr. Bruce said he had "broad latitude" to break the 18-month deadlock in the peace negotiations.

On Pact With Spain

U.S. Hints Fulbright Gave Confidential Data in Speech

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The State Department suggested today that Sen. J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has disclosed confidential information about a proposed new base agreement with Spain.

The suggestion was promptly denied by Sen. Fulbright, who in turn charged that the State Department was following a "self-serving rule of classification" on the details of the recently negotiated agreement providing for continuing American use of three military bases in Spain.

The line thus hardened between the senator and the State Department over what is emerging as another Senate challenge to the authority of the executive branch to enter into commitments to foreign countries without specific congressional consent.

The administration is proposing to enter into an executive agreement with Spain which does not have to be submitted to Congress.

Containing at least "an implicit commitment" that the United States will come to the defense of Spain, Sen. Fulbright is seeking legislation to force the administration to submit the agreement in the form of a treaty requiring Senate approval.

Sen. Fulbright stated that his opposition to an executive agreement in a speech made public over the weekend and delivered today on the Senate floor.

In the Course of the Speech

he described details of the agreement that have not officially been made public by the State Department, although they have been disclosed by officials in Washington and Madrid.

In a deliberate, high-level challenge to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the State Department issued a statement complaining that newspaper articles on the Fulbright speech "report unilateral versions and interpretations on matters under negotiation with a foreign government discussed during the course of hearings in executive session before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

"We understand the rules of the committee require confidentiality of executive sessions. We intend to respect that and, therefore, believe it would be most inappropriate to have a public discussion of this matter at this time."

While the statement did not specifically name Sen. Fulbright, a State Department spokesman made clear that the criticism was directed at the senator's speech.

With wire service reports of the department's statement in his hand, Sen. Fulbright rose at his front row Senate desk to defend himself against the department's allegation that he had breached security and to criticize department officials for making public information about the agreement "to suit their own purposes."

Virtually all the information in his speech about the details of the agreement, he said, was drawn from newspaper articles from Madrid and Washington published in The New York Times. These articles, he said, contained information that was obviously "leaked" by State Department officials.

The only exception, he said, was an excerpt from closed-door testimony of Under Secretary of State A. Alexander Johnson before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 24. In that excerpt, made public by Sen. Fulbright in his speech, Mr. Johnson acknowledged that a provision in the 1965 agreement—replaced by new language in the proposed agreement—could be interpreted as an American military commitment to Spain.

Sen. Fulbright also said he found it "ironic" that "a more open discussion of this important question is taking place in Franco's Spain through the government-controlled press and that country's parliament than is taking place in our country."

Should the administration refuse to submit the agreement in the form of a treaty—and a State Department spokesman said that was the administration's present intention—Sen. Fulbright announced he would force a secret session of the Senate to discuss the details of the agreement.

Bomb Scare in S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A false telephone bomb threat forced evacuation of the San Francisco Opera House yesterday during a performance by the Russian Moseyev dance company. The performance resumed after the house was searched.

A Year Ago Scientists Urged Gas Disposal With Underground A-Blast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).

—Scientists advised the Army a year ago that increasing danger to surrounding communities made it imperative that stocks of surplus nerve gas be destroyed by Aug. 1, 1970—preferably by means of an underground nuclear explosion.

The gas involved is contained in 418 concrete containers which the Army now plans to ship next Monday by train from Anniston, Ala., and Lexington, Ky., to Wilmington, N.C., for eventual burial at sea.

Last year's advice on disposal of the gas came from a panel of outside experts specially convened by the Army to devise a method for getting rid of the approximately 12,000 World War II nerve gas rockets. The rockets had been encased in massive blocks of steel and concrete because their liquid content was leaking or threatened to do so.

Disposal Method Rejected

Although the Army generally agreed with the importance of destroying the gas this summer, for several reasons it rejected the disposal method recommended by the committee headed by Paul Gross, professor emeritus of chemistry at Duke University.

The Army has not yet made public the Gross Committee report. A portion of it, however, was obtained by Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, D., N.Y.

An Army spokesman said Aug. 1 was a "target date" geared to avoiding the hurricane season in the event disposal at sea was chosen. He said modern forecasting techniques allowed the Army a little more leeway than initially was anticipated, but he acknowledged that any seaborne operation after Sept. 1 would be too risky.

House Probe Planned

Meanwhile a subcommittee in the House of Representatives launched today a probe into the Army disposal plans. Rep. Almon Lennon, D., N.C., and Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., called the meeting of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee to learn why the Army cannot dispose of the nerve gas in laboratories. They also questioned whether there has been sufficient study on what might happen if the gas leaked in the ocean.

The gas is to be carried by barge and sunk in 16,000 feet of water in the Atlantic, 280 miles off Cape Kennedy, Fla.

Rep. William C. Cramer, R., Fla., said he has been given "absolute assurance" by Secretary of the Army Stanley C. Eberhart that no action will be taken on the dumping plan until after the subcommittee hearings.

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Protest by Bahamians

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Bahamian government is seeking British help to keep the United States from dumping the nerve gas 138 miles off Abaco Island until it receives scientific proof marine and human life in area will not be harmed.

In a note to London over weekend, acting Prime Minister Arthur Hanna asked the British government to make "strong representation" to Washington asking that the dumping be "halted" until the consequences are determined by scientists.

The note also asked that the Bahamas be given a "strong objection" to the plan and that the Bahamas be given a "strong objection" to the plan.

Clear Stand Demanded

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Mexicans Find Cone of Stray U.S. Test Rocket

DURANGO, Mexico, Aug. 3 (AP).

Mexican peasants have found a U.S. rocket nose cone containing radioactive cobalt that went astray July 11 on a test flight from Utah.

They said scientists participating in the search for the Athens research rocket had taken precautions against radiation from the rocket capsule that would be harmful within 25 yards.

Salvador Angel Medina, commander of the 10th Military Zone, said the scientists were waiting for proper equipment to approach and remove the cone.

It was found by peasants in Southern Chihuahua state, nearly 200 miles south of the U.S. border. Comdr. Medina said the peasants notified authorities after they found the hole dug by the rocket.

The rocket nose cone had been launched from a site near Green Valley, Utah, and was to have landed at New Mexico's White Sands Missile Range.

Coalition B Encounters Snag in Italy

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP).—Pro-

Designate Emilio Colombo entered difficulties tonight as he wrote a policy document for the hoped to win the support of four center-left parties.

The Unitarian Socialist issued a stern warning urging Colombo to avoid "vague form." Otherwise, it said, his proposal was doomed.

The rejection by the Unitarian Socialists of a political pact prepared by Giulio Andreotti, chief Christian Democrat, to him to give up his attempt to a government.

Clear Stand Demanded

The Unitarian Socialists urged Mr. Andreotti's platform, they because it failed clearly to all cooperation with the communists at all levels of government.

Mr. Colombo's Christian Democratic party appeared to be between a faction favoring Unitarian Socialists' stand and other faction favoring such coalition with the Communists as been undertaken by the Social Democrats.

Meanwhile, the Socialists pressed a meeting of state, originally scheduled for tonight, to give Mr. Colombo more time to prepare his platform.

Reuters reported that Mr. Colombo presented his political platform tonight to the secretary of the four center-left parties.

The parties are expected to decide tomorrow whether to support Mr. Colombo's platform, he is expected to notify President Giuseppe Saragat of his intention to a cabinet after Wednesday.

U.S. Urges Making Seabed Common Heritage of Mankind

(Continued from Page 1)

dition, the NSRA would adjudicate all disputes arising under the convention.

Stressing the urgency of an international agreement on the seabed, Ambassador Phillips told a new conference that "within a very short time" exploitation of great depths resources would be technologically and economically feasible.

Such exploitation would not be limited to petroleum, he explained, identifying expert estimates that "manganese nuggles" on the ocean floor, comprising cobalt, copper and manganese ore, would cover the world's manganese needs for 400 years.

Provision to prevent marine pollution through deep-sea exploration make up a substantial part of the draft which one U.S. delegate described as "incredibly complex and comprehensive."

Mr. Phillips said the United States was offering the draft "as a basis for accommodating interests of all members of the international community."

But he emphasized the "not necessarily represents definite views of the U.S. government." Delegation representatives out that several nations claim jurisdiction over the bed well beyond the depth of the water.

They said that the Soviet Union was among the nations claiming territorial sovereignty. In a statement last May 23, the Soviet Union had proposed the nations adopt "as soon as possible a treaty under which all states would renounce any claims over natural resources of the international seabed, in which even the most advanced states will be the losers."

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP	WIND	SEA
ALABAMA	88	20	Very S
ALASKA	68	10	Smooth
ARIZONA	78	10	Smooth
ARKANSAS	82	10	Smooth
CALIFORNIA	72	10	Smooth
COLORADO	78	10	Smooth
CONNECTICUT	72	10	Smooth
DELAWARE	78	10	Smooth
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	78	10	Smooth
FLORIDA	88	20	Very S
GEORGIA	88	20	Very S
ILLINOIS	78	10	Smooth
INDIANA	82	10	Smooth
IOWA	78	10	Smooth
KANSAS	78	10	Smooth
KENTUCKY	82	10	Smooth
LOUISIANA	88	20	Very S
MAINE	68	10	Smooth
MARYLAND	78	10	Smooth
MASSACHUSETTS	72	10	Smooth
MICHIGAN	78	10	Smooth
MINNESOTA	78	10	Smooth
MISSISSIPPI	88	20	Very S
MISSOURI	78	10	Smooth
MONTANA	78	10	Smooth
NEBRASKA	78	10	Smooth
NEVADA	78	10	Smooth
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	10	Smooth
NEW JERSEY	78	10	Smooth
NEW MEXICO	78	10	Smooth
NEW YORK	78	10	Smooth
NORTH CAROLINA	88	20	Very S
NORTH DAKOTA	78	10	Smooth
OHIO	78	10	Smooth
OKLAHOMA	82	10	Smooth
OREGON	78	10	Smooth
PENNSYLVANIA	78	10	Smooth
RHODE ISLAND	78	10	Smooth
SOUTH CAROLINA	88	20	Very S
SOUTH DAKOTA	78	10	Smooth
TENNESSEE	82	10	Smooth
TEXAS	88	20	Very S
UTAH	78	10	Smooth
Vermont	68	10	Smooth
VIRGINIA	78	10	Smooth
WASHINGTON	78	10	Smooth
WEST VIRGINIA	78	10	Smooth
WISCONSIN	78	10	Smooth
WYOMING	78	10	Smooth

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All-Out Attack on Defense Bill Expected in Senate This Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—After a week of tentative bargaining, Senate critics of military spending are expected to mount an all-out attack this week to cut \$12.9 billion from the fiscal 1971 defense bill.

Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., and Philip A. Hart, D., Michigan, are expected to introduce an amendment to cut \$12.9 billion from the bill. The administration's request for expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

Two States Challenge Votes at 18

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Two states, Maine and Oregon, filed suits in the Supreme Court today challenging a newly passed law granting citizens 18 years of age the right to vote in federal and local elections from Jan. 1.

The suits, naming Attorney General John N. Mitchell as the formal defendant, urged the court to decide the constitutional issue as quickly as possible.

The court is not scheduled to turn from its annual summer session until October. But it could issue a special session order if it justifies that it is necessary.

Texas said that its restriction of voting rights to persons over 21 years of age was similar to that of 45 other states and was within the power of the states under the Tenth Amendment to the constitution.

Oregon's Attorney General Lee Johnson said that he was bringing suit "to preserve and maintain the right of reasonable registration and voter qualifications to the end of obtaining the most capable government for all the state's inhabitants."

Oregon characterized the litigation as a continuation of the constitutional test of the 1965 Voting Rights Act which was designed to end racial discrimination.

Uruguay Cool To Any Deal On Abductions

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The Uruguayan government "used to say either yes or no" to a leftist urban guerrilla movement that all political prisoners freed in return for the release of two kidnapped foreign diplomats, American and a Brazilian.

In its first official comment on the kidnappings, the government indicated it is not ready to negotiate with the Tupamaros guerrillas. But it did not rule out the possibility of future negotiations.

The announcement was made by the Interior Ministry in a broadcast reply to a demand by the kidnappers that all political prisoners be freed in exchange for an American, a U.S. Agency for International Development adviser to Uruguay police, and Brazilian Consul Aloyzio Moraes Dias.

In Washington, the State Department today asked for the release of humanitarian reasons, of 11 prisoners because it is believed that wounds he received while abducted require immediate medical treatment, Reuters reported.

A State Department spokesman said that Jorge Panfili, president of Uruguay, sent a message to President Nixon saying that he was doing everything possible to win the American release.

Called "Common Criminals," the Uruguayan government has used to recognize the guerrilla movement as a political force.

Uruguay communists describe the Tupamaros as "common criminals."

In estimated 150 Tupamaros are imprisoned in jails throughout this country of 2.5 million inhabitants.

The government announced that more than 100 persons have been released since the abduction of Miriam, 50, and Mr. Dias, 41.

In an anonymous telephone tip, police found handwritten letters from the two missing to their wives yesterday. He is a mirror in the woman's face of a bar.

Does Other Amendments

With a dozen other amendments pending or ready to be introduced, the Senate settled in for a long month of debate and close record votes on the big procurement authorization bill that has already been introduced in committee by \$1.5 billion.

A growing bloc of senators who believe more should be done to free scarce federal funds for humanitarian programs have called for a major overhaul. But the administration and its allies have warned that further reductions would weaken U.S. security and render the United States incapable of fulfilling its defense commitments to other countries.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he was now way to avoid a post-election session of Congress because of the crush of business and delays on defense legislation.

An Oct. 15 Plan

He said present plans are to adjourn Oct. 15 and return after the Nov. 3 election to take up electoral reform, welfare reform and defense appropriations measures—all controversial and all requiring weeks of debate.

Sandwiched in between the Senate military debate this week will be final congressional action on postal reform legislation, one of the administration's key victories of the 1970 session. The Senate is expected to approve it soon and the House may take time out from debate on the farm bill to send it to President Nixon by the end of next week.

U.S. Wiretaps Are Praised By McClellan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Justice Department reports that it has used wiretaps or electronic surveillance in 183 cases in the past 18 months—and that 419 persons have been arrested as a result.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., said the accounting vindicated the judgment of the Senate in approving wiretapping with court permission.

"Fortunately, the present administration is making far-reaching and effective use of it," Sen. McClellan said in placing the wiretapping report in the Congressional Record.

He said opponents of the bill that legalized wiretaps contended it would permit "promiscuous snooping and the invasion of privacy of American citizens without any corresponding gain to law enforcement."

"These fears and predictions have in no way materialized," he asserted. Sen. McClellan said there have been no reports of abuse or misuse of wiretapping powers.

Henry E. Petersen, deputy assistant attorney general, said the Justice Department has applied to the courts for 127 wiretapping orders, obtained all but one, and used all but three.

Mitchell's Role

In each case, he said, Attorney General John N. Mitchell has personally approved the application before authorizing its filing.

Eighty-two of the cases involved gambling violations, 38 involved narcotics, Mr. Petersen said.

He said 121 of the wiretaps were productive, leading to the 419 arrests and 325 indictments. Only five people have been convicted, he said, but that is because none of the cases involved a crime that carried a five-year conviction or more produced by guilty pleas.

Sen. McClellan said the results of "just a few of these court approved wiretaps" include:

- Seizure of 124 pounds of heroin worth \$8 million.
- Breakup of two numbers racket rings operating in 80 locations in the Midwest.
- Recovery of \$500,000 in stolen bonds.
- Prevention of a murder and recovery of the loot in a bank robbery, both of which agents overheard being planned.



John V. Lindsay, mayor of New York City.

He Keeps His Options Open

Democrats' '72 Siren Song To Lindsay Growing Louder

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—It's almost dawn to a routine now, says Richard Aurelio, deputy mayor of New York City and chief handler of that intriguing political property known as Mayor John V. Lindsay.

"The last one we had in was a fellow from Denver, a fairly high-up Democrat," Mr. Aurelio recalled one day last week. "Like most of the others, he started out by saying that he and his friends felt the country was in a terrible shape, that it wasn't getting any leadership, and that John was the only one who could save it."

"I sent him in to see the mayor but I warned him, 'Don't expect any encouragement,'" John told him what he sells everywhere, that he shared his concern about Nixon and Congress and the country, but he was up to here with the problems of running New York City. "Those problems might blow up on him anytime and he just didn't have time to think about 1972."

"Just Keep in Touch"

"So the fellow came back to see me, still eager, and he said, 'Would it be all right if I just talked this up among some of my friends out there, but together?'" Little groups, you know? And I said, 'Of course, just keep in touch. We don't know what we're going to do ourselves, but we'd like to hear from you.'"

In just this way, with just this degree of muted encouragement, several dozen little groups have been launched in various parts of the country, aimed at making John Lindsay the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate.

The task looks almost impossible. Mr. Lindsay is a life-long Republican, who was forced to run for mayor as an independent in 1965 when he lost his own party's nomination. He was re-elected with a minority of votes in a liberal city and

Tiny Town Searches Its Soul After Banning of Rock Fete

By John Darnott

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 3 (UPI)—This tiny town may never be the same.

The nomadic rock music enthusiasts who gathered here from all parts of the United States began their exodus yesterday. But they left behind enough memories—some bad, mostly good—to make instant history.

"Well, we're finally on the map," said one resident, scanning a list of bedraggled marchers that stretched along Route 147. "I was afraid that we were going to be blown off it."

For weeks the 4,500 people had been waiting for the Powder Ridge Festival, like a Roman village facing an onslaught from the Visigoths.

Travelers Aids

Instead, they found youngsters—hungry, disappointed and often penniless. Perhaps out of guilt from the court injunction that prohibited the festival, or out of sympathy from the tales of hardship "up on the ridge," the majority of townspeople began to talk of "the kids" instead of "them."

The whole town has fallen in love with these kids, observed Arthur Mackley, the town's first selectman.

Alfred Nye, a carpenter, put a hose across his lawn and left a glass next to it for thirsty passers-by.

"I'm afraid I'll get a knife stuck in my back," said one man, holding up five tomatoes that he said he rescued from his garden.

Up the road, four persons who were among the 24 plaintiffs who had taken court action to stop the festival were up in arms. They said they had heard obscene language, had seen young people running around naked and injecting heroin, and heard stories of "orgies" on their neighbors' front lawns.

"They're polite, OK, but they're using that as a weapon," said one woman. "Everything they're doing is disgusting to my morals. We don't want to invite them so we smile back, but we're just bargaining for our own safety."

USS Kennedy in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The USS John F. Kennedy is making its first visit to Boston with the late president's children among the guests of honor. The aircraft carrier will be open to the public tomorrow.

German Ship Finds Ocean Produces Gas

Amount Said to Equal That Emitted by Cars

BONN, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The German research vessel Meteor has returned from a North Atlantic expedition with extensive test results indicating that the oceans produce at least as much carbon monoxide "poisoning" of the atmosphere as automobile exhausts.

At the same time, scientists from the Meteor expedition reported, their North Atlantic studies showed that the ocean produces traces of nitrous oxide, commonly known as laughing gas.

In a telephone interview today, the director of the project, Prof. Christian Junge, said that the ocean-produced gases apparently resulted from "biological processes." But he added that there was as yet no certainty about their origins.

Prof. Junge, director of the Otto Hahn Institute for Chemistry at Mainz, said that the latest findings from the Meteor trip confirmed and augmented earlier research findings by German and American scientists in northern and southern seas.

20th Research Trip

The Meteor returned last week to its home port of Hamburg from its 20th research trip. This trip lasted for three months and extended from Iceland along a sea bottom ridge to the Faroes north of Scotland.

Prof. Junge said that ocean samples taken from a depth of a fathom or two showed concentrations of carbon monoxide "ten to 30 times greater" than that found in the air above the surface. The normal concentration of carbon monoxide in the earth's atmosphere, he added, amounted to about .006 cubic inches to 1.3 cubic yards of air. He presumed that a fair amount of the gas originated in the ocean.

Corpus Christi Residents Flee Hurricane Celia

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—People fled their homes in the beach areas of this seaside resort today as Hurricane Celia roared in from the Gulf of Mexico with winds of 115 mph.

Squalls and thunderstorms along the Texas coast heralded the arrival of the hurricane, heading in from the gulf at a speed of 15 mph and expected to hit land tonight.

Corpus Christi, which has a population of 300,000, lies right in Celia's path, and city authorities today ordered buses to pick up evacuees from the beach areas and take them to relief centers in schools.

Hurricane force winds extend 50 miles from Celia's center and gales stretch out 150 miles.

The Houston-Galveston area and other parts of the upper Texas coast were lashed by winds and strong rains today from the fringes of Celia.

Earlier, the hurricane was heading straight for the densely populated Houston-Galveston area, but it veered westward yesterday.

Smoking Called Often Harmful To Nonsmokers

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Smokers may be harmful to your health, according to a University of Vermont doctor.

Dr. Herbert Savel contends that to the warning "cigarette smoke may be harmful to your health" should be added: "And to the health of your neighbor."

Writing in the Archives of Environmental Health, a publication of the American Medical Association, he said that a study showed nonsmokers with strong allergic backgrounds developed upper respiratory discomfort after being exposed to cigarette smoke.

Dr. Savel cited the case of an infant with severe asthma whose mother smoked. When the mother stopped smoking, the infant's asthma subsided, he said.

80 Million Sterile Bollworms Go For Naught; Nature Outwits Man

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—The use of sexually sterile bollworms to shortcircuit the booming bollworm birthrate in California's Coachella Valley cotton fields has fizzled, the state's department of agriculture reports.

Seems the worms turned off.

More than 90 million sterilized bollworms have been dropped on the cotton fields since April 15 in hopes they would mate with the fecund natives and thus reduce the cotton-devouring bollworm larvae birthrate.

But, a state official has admitted, the sterilized decoys apparently failed to give off the old allure, so the virile worms courted enthusiastic fertile worms. The result has been a marked increase in bollworm larvae. The state bureau of entomology said the sterilized worm campaign is still being used in Kern County, where 92 percent of California's cotton is grown, and where the program seems to be working. No explanation was given for this.

© Los Angeles Times

FDA Plans Labeling Changes To Curb Use of Amphetamines

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The Food and Drug Administration is planning major changes in labeling and other actions to help bring abuse of amphetamines under control.

The misuse of these stimulant drugs is generally believed to be among the nation's gravest and most widespread drug abuse problems. There is evidence that huge numbers of the so-called "pep pills" are diverted yearly from legitimate to illicit channels.

There is also a flourishing business in clandestine manufacture of the dangers involved in heavy over-use of these drugs include such possibilities as homicidal behavior, physical addiction and perhaps brain damage. In some of the most serious drug abusers, doctors have seen mental states resembling paranoid schizophrenia that may last long beyond the period of drug activity.

3 Types of Action

FDA plans to help cope with amphetamine abuse include three types of action:

- Major changes in the labeling that manufacturers can put on the products, restricting the allowable medical claims and strengthening the description of potential dangers.
 - Efforts to draw the attention of physicians to the labeling changes and to the potential dangers of the drugs.
 - Initiation of new studies of the amphetamines' medical usefulness and drawbacks. This might involve government-sponsored research as well as studies by industry, at the permission of the drug agency.
- A statement on the drug agency's policy concerning amphetamines is to be published in the Federal Register this week.
- One of the obvious objectives is to put pressure on manufacturers, distributors and prescribing physicians to curb over-use of the pills. Many experts believe that production and prescription are greatly in excess of the real needs of medical practice.
- Amphetamines and closely related drugs such as dextroamphetamine and methamphetamine are stimulants that increase alertness, reduce hunger and provide a feeling of well-being. They are synthetic chemicals that have been available for about 45 years.
- The drugs are used in medicine

U.S. Senator Urges Ban on Auto Engines

Nelson Asks Cutoff Effective in 4 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., today introduced legislation designed to outlaw the internal combustion engine in automobiles within four years.

To pay for the changes, Sen. Nelson suggested that the automobile industry make no more yearly style changes until it developed a low-pollution alternative to engines used in today's cars.

Sen. Nelson introduced an amendment to the Clean Air Act that would prohibit the sale of any automobile with an internal combustion engine after Jan. 1, 1975.

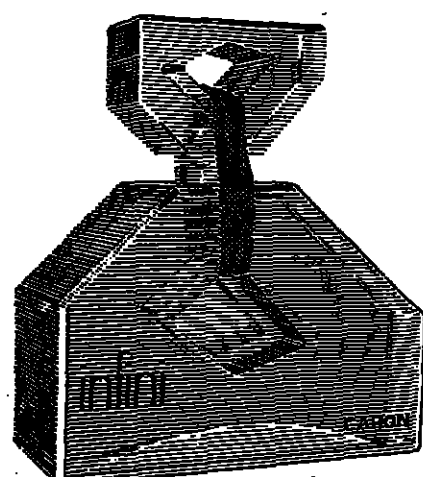
He also introduced a sense-of-Congress resolution—which would not be binding if passed—calling on the automobile industry to re-allocate \$5 billion, now spent annually for style changes, toward conversion to a new type of engine.

"It is now practical to replace the internal combustion engine," Sen. Nelson said in a prepared speech. "There are alternative propulsion systems which will perform efficiently and are relatively pollution free."

Sen. Nelson said that as the problem of air pollution grows toward "a disaster of colossal proportions," the auto industry "has skillfully fiftenthed and sweet-talked the nation out of forcing them to do anything meaningful."

"Expert after expert outside the automobile industry has confirmed that we can produce alternatives to the present automotive engine that are efficient, economical, quieter and virtually pollution free," he said.

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In N.Y. and New Haven

2 Panther Trials Contrasted: Purrs in One, Roars in Other

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3 (UPI)—If the air conditioning were turned off and the bullet-proof windows opened, spectators might have expected to hear the rumbling of bees outside the courtroom where a 24-year-old Black Panther named Lennie McCluskey is on trial here last week.

The testimony dealt with kidnapping, torture and murder, with revolutionary ideology, with chillingly casual justification of violence against "fags" and "dudes" or "establishment in general."

But the atmosphere of the courtroom and the conduct of all the principals except the spectators

U.K. Dockmen Back at Work, On Overtime

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Britain's 47,000 longshoremen returned to the job today after an 18-day nationwide walkout. Many started once earning overtime pay clearing up the clogged docks.

Their return ended Britain's first nationwide port shutdown in 44 years. The strike cost the country an estimated \$1.38 billion in lost trade.

They accepted a \$5.5 million, 13.2 million peace package that added an extra 22 hrs. (\$6) a week to the average £36 (\$86.40) cost of them earned before the strike.

At London's West India and Mill Dock, the first job tackled as unloading cargo of strike-bound fruit and vegetables. At the Royal group of docks, in London, hundreds of tons of meat were being unloaded from refrigerated holds.

At Southampton, 1,700 dockers began clearing 4,000 tons of bananas and 9,000 crates of oranges. Britain's shops have been without bananas for the past ten days and oranges were becoming scarce.

At Liverpool, Britain's second biggest port after London, 10,000 longshoremen returned to the job loading 40 ships caught there by the strike. Priority also was given to loading valuable export cargoes, including hundreds of British-built automobiles.

But some militant longshoremen's leaders there predicted more trouble. They said they now would demand minimum weekly pay of \$14.44 for a 20-hour work week.

Under Secret Marconi Contract

Wilson Regime Allowed Sale Of Military Radar to S. Africa

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senior British officials acknowledged today that the former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government had authorized a multi-million pound sale of military radar equipment to South Africa.

The Foreign Office insisted that the unannounced deal for radar and communications installations did not flout the ban on arms deliveries to the apartheid state called for in 1963 by the United Nations Security Council.

The disclosure further complicated a quarrel between Mr. Wilson's Labor and Conservative governments over future relations with South Africa.

Mr. Wilson's men say they are utterly opposed to Mr. Heath's proclaimed intention to resume arms sales to South Africa.

The Marconi Co. confirmed that it got a contract for military radar and other electronically operated communications equipment for South Africa between 1964 and 1970, when the Wilson government was in office. A company spokesman said contents of the deal are secret under a clause in the contract.

The Daily Express had reported that more than \$200 million (\$72 million) of equipment had been supplied to South Africa.

British experts said privately that Marconi's contract was at the heart of a project for a radar defense system stretching all the way across the subcontinent, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

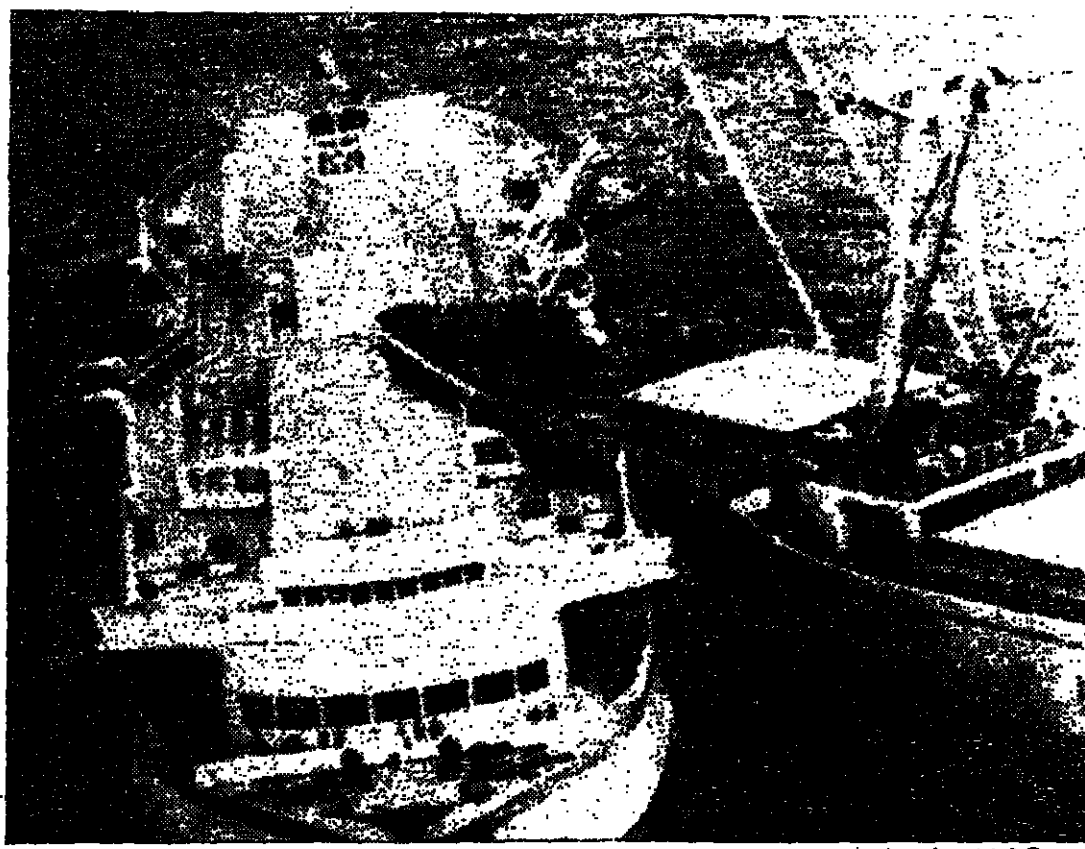
His sophisticated early warning complex, controlled from underground bunkers is intended to guard against the possible danger of an air attack on the north.

French Pop Fete Loses \$180,000

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—France's first open pop music festival went silent today, with the promoters left with an estimated one million franc (about \$200,000) deficit.

The festival had been a subject of controversy for the past week. The mayor of Aix-en-Provence, Gen. Claude Clement, who organized the festival, changed the name to a "prolonged concert," to avoid the mayor's ban.

But the expected crowds just didn't show. Police estimated that more than 10,000 listeners ended Gen. Clement's psychedelically lit pastures at any one time. Many of them had crashed a gate to avoid the \$10 admission. Arrangements had been made to handle 100,000.



FATAL FERRY-FREIGHTER CRASH—Three persons on the Vancouver, British Columbia, ferry Queen of Victoria died when it was rammed by the Soviet ship Sergey Yessenin (right) Sunday afternoon. Killed were a woman, her baby, and a teen-aged girl.

Ferry Was 50% Overloaded When It Sank, Drowning 125

NEVIS, West Indies, Aug. 3 (AP)—An inter-island ferry which sank yesterday, with the loss of an estimated 125 lives, was packed nearly 50 percent beyond its registered capacity, the Nevis harbor master said.

Edraide Warwyn, the harbor master, who is also the chief revenue officer, said, "Unfortunately, there were more than 250 aboard" the 75-foot motor launch Christina when it left Basseterre, St. Kitts, for the one-hour, 11-mile run to Nevis.

He said ticket-sale records went down with the boat, which was authorized to carry 160 passengers.

Survivors' estimates of the time the vessel took to sink ranged between 12 seconds and five minutes. Those aboard were spilled into shark-infested waters or, like Capt. James Ponten, went down in 22 fathoms of water, entombed in the steel superstructure.

Eighty-eight persons were rescued, and latest reports said 43 bodies had been recovered. Most of the victims were residents of the two islands.

A friend of Capt. Ponten, who asked that his name not be used—said the captain complained to him early Saturday that the government-owned boat was unsafe.

Commenting on reports from persons quoting the dead captain that the ferry was unsafe because it rode higher in the water and kept the sea from washing over the decks, Mr. Warwyn said: "I would say that was accurate."

The Christina was a converted river boat built in New Orleans, La., to which a heavy steel superstructure had been added. It had two passenger decks, the lower one enclosed. Most of the survivors were on the open upper deck.

Prime Minister R.L. Bradshaw has announced a national day of mourning and expressed sympathy.

U.S. Honorary Degree For Gen. Mobutu

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Duquesne University will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws Wednesday on Lt. Gen. Joseph-Désiré Mobutu, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who is on a state visit to the United States.

Duquesne University conducts an Institute of African Affairs, and the Holy Ghost Fathers, who operate the university, have missions in the Congo.

Greek Regime Relaxes a Bit, Tolerates Intellectual Critics

ATHENS, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Greek military-backed regime has begun surprising some of its intellectual critics by tolerating them.

A 350-page book by 19 authors who oppose the army-backed government has become a best-seller in Athens.

At the same time, reviews running in Athens summer theaters—with a mixture of vaudeville and skits—have resumed their tradition of poking fun at politicians.

And opposition newspapers are deriding the government in cartoons, despite stiff penalties contained in a new press law enacted earlier this year after the lifting of formal censorship.

These demonstrations against the regime, now in its fourth year of power, are cautious. But it is the first time that intellectuals and the cultural community living here have been allowed to raise their voice in protest legitimately.

"State of Terror" Previously, writers had made clandestine statements to the foreign press—they could not be published locally—such as last year's attack by Nobel Prize-winning poet George Sefiris, who accused the junta of enforcing a state of terror on intellectual life.

The 350-page book by the 19 writers, called "Eighteen Texts," opens with the first Sefiris poem published in Greece since the coup and includes a number of short stories and essays obliquely satirizing the regime.

Observers here believe the regime now feels secure enough to allow some freedom to the intellectuals.

Miss Czech 1969 Asks for Asylum in West Germany

NUREMBERG, Aug. 3 (AP)—Kristina Hanzalova, 20, Miss Czechoslovakia of 1969 and a contestant in the Miss Universe contest in Miami Beach last month, has asked for asylum in West Germany.

The Government Office for Refugees announced today.

A spokesman for the office said she reported there several days ago while on a private visit to West Germany. The spokesman said the request was under consideration and would be decided in about a week.

He declined further details, but the request was apparently based on political grounds.

Two Grazed Stay LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Two Czechoslovak folk singers who asked for asylum while appearing at an international festival here last week have been granted permission to stay in Britain until Jan. 31, the Home Office announced today.

Russian Woman's 'Seeing Fingers' Are Ruled a Hoax

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—A Russian housewife who startled the world seven years ago with her claims of "finger vision" has been exposed as a fraud after a scientific investigation, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

Five scientists who tested Mrs. Rosa Kuleshova concluded that she had only been peeking through holes in her blindfold.

Mrs. Kuleshova, about 40, a frequent "skin vision" demonstrator in her home town of Nizhni-Tagil in the south Ural Mountains, gained an international reputation when her alleged powers to see with her fingertips were publicized in the Soviet press in 1963.

But the commission decided recently, after four controlled experiments with her, that her sensory abilities are the same as those of ordinary people. A lengthy documented report, published in the current Literary Gazette, noted that Mrs. Kuleshova's powers were not dependable when she was doing her blindfold act.

"Blindfolded magicians have been demonstrating 'sight without the help of eyes' for a hundred years," the commission wrote, "using a narrow slit at the lower edge of the blindfold. The new tests drive us to the conclusion that the subject (Mrs. Kuleshova) uses the same method."

A-Bomb Survivors Pray in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Six Japanese who survived the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 25 years ago participated in a worship service of "repentance and reconciliation" here yesterday.

The service, held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, marked the opening of a series of peace-oriented events sponsored by religious pacifists recalling the destruction of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

The Rev. Dr. Takuo Matsuno, leader of the Japanese delegation and a prominent biblical scholar, preached in his sermon, the 23-year-old Methodist minister told worshippers that for the last 25 years he had dedicated his life to the cause of permanent peace "in a world where there will be no more Hiroshimas, no more Nagasakis, no more Pearl Harbors, and indeed no more wars."

Mrs. Kasabian Is Branded A Liar by Former Landlady

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—The Sharon Tate murder trial erupted into a shouting match between lawyers today after the star prosecution witness was branded as a liar.

Miami Beach bar owner Mrs. June Emmer, who housed chief witness Mrs. Linda Kasabian for three weeks after last August's ritualistic murders, said, "I know she's a liar."

The lawyers clashed angrily when the prosecution then tried to get Mrs. Emmer to admit she had a "drinking habit" which affected her memory.

Mrs. Emmer gave no examples of the star witness's lying but said she had also been told by Mrs. Kasabian's father that he believed his daughter to be a liar.

Mrs. Kasabian, 21, has been offered immunity to testify against four other members of a hippie "family" being tried for brutally killing film star Sharon Tate and six others last August.

Defendants in the trial are Charles Manson, 35, leader of the hippie band, Susan Atkins, 22, Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, and Leslie Van Houten, 20.

Mrs. Emmer said she lodged Mrs. Kasabian from mid-October to early November last year at the request of the girl's father, a barman, Mrs. Kasabian was arrested in December.

Mrs. Kasabian spoke to her frequently about drug-taking and told her that while she was in California she had "had a ball."

Mrs. Emmer said, "My purpose in writing the book is that maybe young people will relate to me and see the road I went on isn't the way," she said.

She disclosed that she had been taking tranquilizers in jail because she was unable to sleep. But she said she stopped taking the tranquilizers before she began her testimony.

Attorney's Questions LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Defense attorney Paul Fitzgerald asked Mrs. Kasabian what her

reaction was when she saw Charles (Tex) Watson shoot Stephen Park.

"I couldn't believe it, I never expected anything like that," she said.

"Did you scream?" Mr. Fitzgerald asked.

"I screamed inside," she said. "Did you run?"

"No." "Did you try to hide?"

"No." "After you heard screams in the house, did you attempt to run?"

"Yes, toward the house." "And then what did you do?"

"I just ran. I had to climb up over an embankment and over the fence, and then I laid down on the ground for a few minutes and tried to get myself together."

"Did you go by some houses?" "Yes." "Did you stop?"

"No." "Did you try to telephone?" "No."

Never Asked Why "At any time while you were driving back to the ranch did you ask why these people had been killed?" Mr. Fitzgerald asked.

"Well, I remember there was some money involved. Tex said he got some money from the people, and I thought, wow, he killed these people for money, but I was just afraid to say anything," she answered.

"And the next night you were asked to do the same things as the previous night, to get your clothes and your driver's license. Did you attempt to ask not to go?" Mr. Fitzgerald asked.

"I did it with my eyes, but not with my voice," she said.

"Did you act like you were sick, or pretend to faint or cry, Mrs. Kasabian?"

"You couldn't cry at the ranch. I said no with my eyes and my heart but not with my voice."

Mr. Fitzgerald asked the witness if she had selected the home of Leno La Bianca for the slayings of Aug. 8.

"Didn't you suggest that you go to the house of Harold True who lived next door to the La Bianca home and kill some people?"

"I certainly did not." "And this actor whose home you and Manson went to, he was an acquaintance of yours, was he not?"

"And none of the others had ever met him, had they? You had met him and you knew where he lived and you drove there, didn't you?" Mr. Fitzgerald asked.

"Yes, I drove to his house," she replied.

She testified that she had knocked on the wrong door that night after Manson handed her a knife and told her to kill the actor and

"I didn't want to kill anyone."

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The Environmental Crunch

The damp, heavy blanket of smog that pressed down on the Eastern Seaboard during the last week of July has dispersed. The towers of Manhattan stand out with astonishing clarity and grandeur, while the steps of New Yorkers—and of the residents of other cities along the Atlantic coast—are lighter, and their eyes no longer weep pollution-induced tears. But the memory of the experience lingers: so does the problem it represents: for New York, for the Eastern megalopolis, for the nation, and for the world.

This problem is expressed very clearly in a dilemma confronting Mayor John V. Lindsay—one of the many facing the mayor of New York. For that city, the July heat mass ("wave") is far too active in its connotations: created a double problem. Not only was it necessary to cut back on the burning of wastes and urge motorists to keep their cars garaged, to reduce the dangerous air pollution, but the city's power supply, afflicted by a chapter of accident, was barely able to keep pace with the accelerated consumption caused by the great increase in the use of air conditioners. Lights flickered occasionally, and subways crawled, while officials brooded over the possibility of a genuine breakdown.

Now the city's power committee is split over a proposal by Consolidated Edison Company, the supplier of nearly all the city's electricity, to expand its plant in the Astoria section of the city. Part of the committee says this is the only way to give New York

the power it will need: part objects that the health hazards of the new unit constitute a "grave risk," and that other sources are available.

What New York's mayor must decide, in the face of these conflicting opinions, is a type of hard decision that the industrialized world faces. Shall Tokyo expand its ban on cars in the Ginza? Should the operation of supersonic transport planes be postponed until their effects on the atmosphere can be better gauged? Shall Alaskan oil resources be exploited as the peril of wrecking the tundra? In one form or another, the whole burdened earth is calling on mankind to stop and take thought.

The answers, fanatics on either side to the contrary notwithstanding, can never be easy. It is not only man's greed, but the whole complex of his cultures, his national and tribal pride, his quest for new things, new emotions, that must be rationalized into keeping with his environmental dangers. Is the threat to the tundra more important than the political threats implicit in the present reliance upon Arabian oil? Was President Nixon's proposal for exploitation of the seas for global purposes too idealistic? Must the great cities choose between power and smog?

The world has awakened to the perils of pollution. But it must sacrifice something to escape that threat. And just as minimizing the peril would be sheer folly, so minimizing the sacrifices is wholly unrealistic.



'Name Your Poison'

Despoilers and Overseers

By Claire Sterling

ROME—To prevent a world wasteland, what we need is a watchdog, George Kennan has suggested in Foreign Affairs; and since "the devastation of the environment is primarily, though not exclusively, a function of advanced industrial and urban society," he suggests that it [the watchdog] should be a small group of leading industrial and maritime nations.

Logic may indeed suggest this to some of us, but not to those who happen not to live in a leading industrial or maritime nation. While the countries we rich ones speak of tactfully as Underdeveloped (UDCs) may not devastate the environment as much as developed countries do, they don't enjoy the luxury that comes of these practices either. The worst offenders against nature are the countries most overfed and glutted with consumer goods, whose personal incomes rose an average \$300 last year. The UDCs are rarely glutted with anything and the rise in their average personal incomes amounted to \$10 last year. When it comes to choosing between yet another devastatingly dirty factory and cleaner air or water, therefore, what's good for the United States or Sweden or Soviet Russia is not necessarily good for Ceylon or Kenya or the U.A.R.

Furthermore, the UDCs are not all that guiltless about nature. Their kind of devastating may have to do less with industry than agriculture. But inasmuch as only 2 percent of the earth's surface is cultivable and the planet's population is going to double in three decades, they can do a lot of damage all the same. The fact is, though, and it is a pertinent and scandalous fact—that the worst sins of this kind are perpetrated on the advice of those leading industrial nations Mr. Kennan is talking about.

In an admirably succinct report to an Ad Hoc House conference on development, a couple of years ago, an international conservation expert observed that "several advanced nations were involved in destroying some renewable natural resources," especially through such favorite projects as drilling bore holes for cattle, constructing dams, eliminating the tsetse fly, developing large-scale irrigation. At worst, he said, "such programs have accelerated the spread of deserts, put formerly stable mountain or desert areas permanently out of production, lowered the basic productivity they tried to raise and thus created poorer living and feeding conditions than existed before the aid commenced."

The errors were in fact of such magnitude, he noted, as to "make one wonder sometimes how any developing country can seriously consider requesting large-scale assistance programs."

Apart from the advanced nations' questionable wisdom in these matters, their belatedly virtuous concern about purifying air, earth and water is already imposing unequal hardships on the poorer African and Asian states. Kenya, for instance, has been talked into such an exemplary policy for keeping its rivers clean that a foreign firm preparing to invest a considerable sum for a large factory there has jibbed at the extra cost and gone elsewhere.

Stories like this are too easily come across, and might soon reach a high point of drama in regard to DDT. Many of us have heard all about this wicked chemical compound: how a thousandth of a gram of DDT in a thousand kilos of water can lower the metabolism of algae by 75 percent, what this does to impair photosynthesis whereby 70 percent of the oxygen in the air is produced, how many thousands of tons of it now permeate the air and the land, underground springs, rivers and oceans. Nevertheless, DDT has saved millions of lives in malaria-ridden countries and millions if not billions of tons of food crops in tropi-

cal climates where preying insects luxuriate. It is cheap: any other effective pesticide on the market costs at least five times as much. It is simple enough for an illiterate peasant to handle. And it is comparatively harmless to human beings—compared at least with a killer like parathion, which murdered the touch.

Supposing Mr. Kennan's watchdog nations should decide to ban DDT the world over. What can be used to save the world's already inadequate food crops, a third of them lost to insects even with the use of DDT? Who is going to pay five times as much for parathion or something equally costly and lethal, in India, Pakistan, the Philippines? Who would compensate these farmers for the produce they must still try to save with DDT, stricken from the permitted entry list of imports by the rich industrial nations? Would these richer nations care to make up the difference?

This is not merely or even primarily a question of charitable interest or compassion. Since the starving half of the world's population is tending to multiply three times faster than the well-fed half, the well-fed are going to be heavily outnumbered—the figures go into billions—by the year 2000. Every bush of wheat less that is grown by them will make another ravenous enemy. Who among us, counting our calories and watching our cholesterol count in the world's advanced industrial and urban society, would like to live in permanent siege under these conditions?

This is not to say that DDT shouldn't be banned, or that sophisticated industrial nations shouldn't accept their rightful environmental responsibilities. It is simply a reminder that elite decision-making, especially in a field so immense, is at best a dubious and at worst a decidedly dangerous business.

The TV Presidency

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—The man who "lost" the first of the 1960 campaign debates to John Kennedy has become an expert manager of the television presidency. Not only is Richard Nixon making astute and politically profitable use of "prime time" to exploit his policies and ideas to the American voter, he also is demonstrating the substantive value of television to his office.

Nixon, in his Thursday night appearance from Los Angeles, incidentally made the point that his several regional meetings with state and local officials had convinced him that they will "talk much more freely than they do when they're in the cabinet room or in the President's office."

Important Technique
That is no doubt true and thus Nixon's travels could be important in piercing the isolation of the presidency that often has been remarked upon here. To this stage of his administration, however, his use of television seems the most important of Nixon's techniques.

Thursday night, for instance, the President dealt impressively with two rather hostile questions, which cited the views of Admirals Sharp and Rickover and General Thomas to suggest that the United States was falling behind the Soviet Union in the arms race, yet preparing to "disarm" further through the SALT talks.

With millions of Americans listening, presumably a large part of them Californians and Westerners who were getting the telecast in "prime time," Nixon could easily have done some flag-and-sword waving in response, no doubt to his easy political advantage. Instead, with calm good sense, he disclaimed any intention of "disarming" and offered a little lecture on the usefulness of a mutual limitation of arms—which is quite a different thing.

When this was further challenged on grounds that the two admirals feared the U.S. could no longer win a war with the Soviet Union, Nixon stayed resolutely on the level of common sense as he explained that no one could win a war between the two nuclear super-powers. Which was why, he cogently pointed out, "it is very much in our interest in the SALT talks to work out an arrangement... to find a way to stop this escalation of arms on both sides."

Thus, before the widest possible audience, countering the most frightening suggestions, the President of the United States was able to set to rest some unrealistic fears and to make a pragmatic education of a high order.

On another level of utility, it

seems apparent that Nixon's broad assurances to the government in Tel Aviv, registered, as it were, in full view of the American electorate and the world, had profound impact on that government's willingness to accept the three-month cease-fire proposed by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

This is a rather interesting switch: from the beginning of television news conferences, it has been feared that some presidential gaffe would create a crisis. It is becoming apparent, instead, that international pronouncements given such wide and dramatic circulation are an important new means of diplomatic discourse. Mrs. Golda Meir does not, for instance, have to persuade the Israeli people that she has the necessary assurances; through the miracles of television and satellites, they can hear Nixon for themselves, and believe him or not.

At the risk of making this what President Johnson used to scorn as a "yes, but" article, it has to be added that Nixon's Thursday night performance was not so useful concerning Vietnam. For one thing, he fell into the repeated Washington error of suggesting that because the Communists suffered a setback in Cambodia (as Nixon believes), they should realize "their best interests would be served by negotiations rather than by attempting to win a military victory." What electrifying elixir in the White House water made presidents to believe that it could be in the "best interests" of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to negotiate from a weakened position, when the United States so categorically assures the world that it will never negotiate except from strength?

Where We Came In
In fact, to suppose that the other side can be driven by military means to negotiate a settlement is to suppose that we can defeat them—which Nixon insists the United States is no longer trying to do. But President Nguyen Van Thieu says he is; Nixon refused to repudiate him, and even joined him in flat rejection of a "coalition government, negotiated or imposed."

That position will make any negotiated settlement impossible and leave Thieu free to seek his victory. Nixon said Americans by then "will be gone." How Thieu is to win a military victory without American manpower and firepower when he cannot win one with them was not explained. As Nixon told it to the nation Thursday night, either the United States will have to help, or in the long run let South Vietnam sink or swim on the battlefield. Isn't that where we came in?

Bernard Levin From London:

Short of the prosecution producing somebody who clearly has been depraved or corrupted by a book or a show, it always was, and always will be, impossible to prove that anything is obscene within this legal definition.

LONDON—Kenneth Tynan's "Oh! Calcutta!" has made the transition from New York to London, and we live. More to the point, Mr. Tynan lives—and more to the point still, he is not to be prosecuted. The attorney-general has announced that after discussing the handful of complaints lodged against the show with the director of public prosecution, he had decided that, since the only act of Parliament under which proceedings could have been taken requires the prosecution to prove that the show "taken as a whole, has a tendency to deprave and corrupt those who, in the light of the relevant circumstances, might see it," and that since he could see no likelihood of such a charge being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, there seemed no point in instituting proceedings.

We may acquit the newly-appointed Tory attorney-general, Sir Peter Rawlinson, of any accusation of liberal sentiments—his record and past utterances suggest strongly that if there had been any legal way in which "Oh! Calcutta!" might have been brought to book, and its organizers burned at the stake as well, he would have been happy to take it. The same applies, even more strongly, to the director of public prosecutions. If these two say that it would be impossible to prove in court that the show might corrupt and deprave its audiences, we can assume that that is indeed the case.

Confused, Complicated

The English law on obscenity and similar matters is in a confused and complicated state. The prosecution of books for obscenity was put on a radically new footing by the Obscene Publications Act of 1959. This gave publishers, for the first time, the right to bring evidence to show, if it could be shown, that publication of the book, even if it was obscene within the meaning of the act, was "in the interests of art, science, literature, learning, or similar objects of general concern." Under this act, D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was the first to be indicted, and its publishers were acquitted after one of the most hilarious trials of the century. Since then, such trials have gradually died away, and it has recently begun to seem that no book of which it could be plausibly argued that it had real literary or artistic merit would ever again be prosecuted.

But the Obscene Publications Act is imperfect in two important ways. First, it failed to end one of the oldest scandals in the field of obscenity prosecution: a theatrical enterprise would indeed need, if its success, to produce witness who claimed to have been depraved and corrupted by what they saw. Well, the authorities are welcome to try, but they will not find it easy to avoid being laughed out of court. And perhaps their decision reflects the fact that they have realized that if so, "Oh! Calcutta!" may have blown more trails than Mr. Tynan knows of.

Second, however (and this is a defect in the book law which shares with the law relating to theatrical presentations, it still contains the old definition of obscenity: That which has a tendency to deprave or corrupt. When the play-censor was abolished in this country two years ago, so that nobody could stop a play before it was put on, the legislation that swept away his powers provided for the possibility of prosecution afterwards, and not even the absurd knots into which the laws on books had, again and again, tied the au-

thorities were sufficient to make Parliament try to frame a more realistic test for what may, as what may not, be prosecuted. And it is under this manifestly imperfect definition that the prosecution of "Oh! Calcutta!" was considered, and reluctantly abandoned. (Which really is an end to the matter, as the theatrical law unlike the books one, is watertight in this respect—without the consent of the attorney-general no prosecution may take place anywhere in the country.)

But where does that leave us? Of the contents and nature of "Oh! Calcutta!" I do not speak, for have not seen it (nor have you, in their attacks on it). But it seems to have escaped notice that a vital bastion, vainly assaulted again and again in the long struggle against restrictions on what may be seen and read and printed and performed, appears to have been surrendered by the authorities. If the Lady Chatterley trial, the defense was not allowed, by the judge's rulings, to bring evidence that would test the principle of the very heart of the case—whether the book would in fact deprave and corrupt. General Cardinal, the chief defense counsel, was reduced to rambling the jury in his closing speech (a classic in its field) that it is always other people whose depravity and corruption are feared: Judges, juries, police witnesses, attorneys-general and others who read books under indictment are tacitly assumed to be incorruptible.

Now short of the prosecution producing somebody who clearly has been depraved or corrupted by a book or show, it always was, and always will be, impossible to prove that anything is obscene within this legal definition. But this fact has been obscured by the way in which the courts have interpreted the legislation so as to prevent this point being argued. Now, it seems the prosecuting authorities have at last admitted the absurdity of the heart of their position. The decision on "Oh! Calcutta!", as the words in which they announce it, strongly suggest that a future prosecution of a theatrical enterprise would indeed need, if its success, to produce witness who claimed to have been depraved and corrupted by what they saw. Well, the authorities are welcome to try, but they will not find it easy to avoid being laughed out of court. And perhaps their decision reflects the fact that they have realized that if so, "Oh! Calcutta!" may have blown more trails than Mr. Tynan knows of.

Letters

Yes, but...

Beyond any doubt R. Barger justified in pointing out the risk for people to misgovern their selves, what matters left right in view? (IST letters, July 30.)

The trouble is that as a result of free choice of well-informed peoples, even though subsequently plebiscites are organized, following proper indoctrination.

This is well exemplified by the position concerning South Vietnam: first they want to be part in the government, and everybody knows the meaning of a phrase. Afterward, they will a sane elections.

MICHEL GUERIN
Tours, France.

Finland Revives the Court

Finland has initiated action at the United Nations that should have two worthwhile results: clarifying the legal status of South-West Africa and reactivating an idle International Court of Justice.

The Security Council has adopted a Finnish resolution asking the world court for an advisory opinion on "the legal consequences for states" of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia, as South-West Africa is now called. The opinion is sought on the basis of a council declaration last January that this South African presence is illegal.

South Africa took control of S.W. Africa under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. The court ruled in 1950 that South Africa was still bound by the mandate and the United Nations had inherited the League's supervisory function. Then the court, in 1966, astonished even South Africa by throwing out a case brought by Ethiopia and Liberia to test the validity of the mandate. Since then, disillusioned Black African

states have rejected any resort to the court. An assembly resolution in October, 1968, declared South Africa's mandate "terminated" and South-West Africa "the direct responsibility" of the UN. Subsequent Council decisions have aimed at reinforcing this declaration, though none has had any practical effect in South-West Africa.

An advisory opinion will work no miracles but it can clarify the legal situation for the UN and member states. It is salutary that Finland has persuaded the Africans to try the judicial route again. Perhaps most important, the request will provide work for a court that has heard no cases since February.

"An organ which is left unused is in danger of atrophy," Finland's Ambassador Jakobson told the council. "The decline in the authority of the court is damaging to the interests of the United Nations system as a whole and to the structure of international law." It is indeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China and Eastern Europe

The audience granted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to Romania's minister of armed forces, Lieut. Gen. Ionita, who heads the Romanian military delegation visiting China, is yet another sign of Peking's endeavors to strengthen its foothold in Eastern Europe. For the Romanians, their visits to China are probably more important as a counterweight in their relations with the Soviet Union and a strengthening of their resistance to any future Russian pressures.

And China's endorsement of Romanian policy on European security does not really reflect Peking's interest in an East-West detente.

China certainly would prefer to see Russia

as fully engaged as possible in Europe to facilitate its missions in Asia, particularly in Indochina.

While Romania appears to be the principal focus of Peking's attempts to create a little detente in the Balkans hostile to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia is, obviously, an important secondary target. Belgrade now has an ambassador in Peking and a regular shipping service between Yugoslav and Chinese ports.

And Peking's staunch ally, Albania, told Yugoslavia recently that the Albanian people would stand with the Yugoslavs against any aggressor.

—From the South China Morning Post.
(Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1905

PARIS—China is certainly a charming country for writers of comic opera. At any rate they have strange ways of interpreting the laws of hospitality in the so-called Celestial Empire, and massacres of Europeans follow one another with a regularity which must end by provoking serious reprisals. China must realize that it has engagements with the civilized powers and its first duty is to ensure the protection of foreigners, missionaries or otherwise.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1920

NEW YORK—"A black democracy for Ethiopia" drew twenty thousand Negroes to Madison Square Garden today at the opening of a thirty day convention. They cheered wildly when Marcus Garvey, president of the General African Communities League, declared that the black race was determined to suffer no longer. "The time has come," he said, "for the forty million Negroes to claim Africa, not by asking permission of the whites, but by direct, strong action."

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Canada (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Norway (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Ceylon (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Portugal (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
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Germany (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Sweden (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Greece (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Switzerland (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
India (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Taiwan (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Ireland (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	Turkey (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Italy (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	U.S.A. (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Japan (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	U.S.A. (surface)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Lebanon (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	U.S.A. (surface)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00
Libya (air)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00	U.S.A. (surface)	15.00	8.00	4.00	15.00

Enterprising Campers in a Paris Park

By Bijl Khindaria

PARIS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Young tourists trying to cut costs on their Paris vacation are engaged in a battle of wits with authorities at the Bois de Boulogne park.

Parts of the park, which contains the Bois de Boulogne and Audouin horse race courses, are dotted with colorful tents pitched by enterprising visitors, including families trying to save hotel bills.

The French press has dubbed this as camping sauvage (wild camping), and police have begun special patrol car circuits of the giant park to evict the campers, who, they say, are breaking the park rules.

"We bring interpreters with us to explain to the visitors that such camping is forbidden," one policeman explained. But he said: "I think we are fighting a losing battle. We



Bois de Boulogne offers campers sunshine and lakes.

gives them 24 hours to move on, but as soon as the patch of land is clear someone else moves in."

He said that the police move

ed in when other park users, particularly riding enthusiasts belonging to local clubs, complained that the campers dumped empty cans, bottles and other

rubbish haphazardly in the park.

But according to a director of the official camping site in the park, the headaches have just begun for the police.

"This year we expect a record number of tourists on camping holidays," said René Marcellin, who runs the Touring Club de France camping center with her husband.

"The campers sauvages are a nuisance because they use our bathing, toilet and other facilities and we barely have enough for our own 3,000 clients," she said.

"We've been full up recently but we never turn new people away completely. We ask them to go to our bigger center in east Paris," she added.

Mrs. Marcellin, a petite and lively woman who speaks excellent English, added that she usually reported illegal campers to police.

But one camper sauvage living just a few yards away from the official center did not sound too perturbed.

"Yes, I do use the center's facilities," admitted William Shapiro, 20, an electrical engineering student from New York who arrived in Paris at night on a motorcycle.

"If the police turn up I'll just pack up and move to another part of the park," he said, pointing to his bright orange one-man tent pitched near a large fenced-off football field.

"I thought France was a socialist-leaning country—but they, too, are capitalists here, just like in the United States," he added ruefully.

"Officials at the center said the site was full up and wanted me to go to a center nine kilometers (five miles) away. I don't know Paris roads, so I simply stayed here," he explained.

Hilary Webster, 23, a bank cashier, and Joan Senior, 23, a teacher, both from Bradford, Yorkshire, in Britain, said they had been camping sauvage for two days.

"We bought things from the center's shop," they said. "We're enjoying ourselves thoroughly." They said they spent ten days on the French Riviera camping on official sites but the Paris center had been full. So they pitched their borrowed tent where they could.



Aretha Franklin
... "Queen of Soul"

Music in London

Aretha Franklin Soars Triumphantly

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Aretha Franklin closed her first concert at the Odéon in Hammersmith Saturday evening, working from the piano over a blues riff that went on and on. Which is just what a wildly enthusiastic and exuberantly participant audience wanted it to do.

It was a curious situation: some 4,000 people inside hoping that she would never stop, and an otherwise delighted management hoping that each chorus would be her last on account of another 4,000 pouring into the lobby from the bus stops and the Underground to catch her next show.

This "queen of soul" is a strong performer; and, indeed, she has to be in order to surmount and survive the superstitious and obtrusive backing baggage she is carrying about with her these days: a 14-piece jazz band, an electric organ and a girl trio, the "Sweethearts of Soul." For London all this was supplemented with a bank of strings. Aretha Franklin with strings.

It all added up to an appalling din, exacerbated by a PA system which was something less than hi-fi. If there is anything less aurally delightful than strings conventionally amplified I have not heard it, unless it be amplified strings with a far from subtle jazz band playing far from subtle backing arrangements and topped by a girl trio. And yet Aretha, when she gets under way, soars triumphantly over the whole strident conglomeration. She comes on in a white, feathery, bouffant mini-skirt, white bodice and an enormous white turban, grabs a mike and gets to work. And the work she gets to is essentially gospel, in idiom if hardly in text or context. She grew up in gospel music. Her father is the highest paid gospel preacher in America, and she has been exhorting and exhorting congregations since she was 10. She is now 28.

There have been two great lines of black female singers in the United States, both originating essentially in Gessie Smith. One has worked close to, or in the midst of, the mainstream of popular music—Ethel Waters, Ella Fitzgerald, Lena Horne, Pearl Bailey and Sarah Vaughan. The other has been closer to the black community, in gospel music or rhythm-and-blues, and the great names have been Mahalia Jackson and Dinah Washington. Somewhere in between falls Billie Holiday. Aretha Franklin combines much that was most admirable in Mahalia Jackson and Dinah Washington.

Here is a fine voice, whether she's singing, shouting or wailing. Like earlier great singers in this idiom, she favors custom-made material and alters and modifies the standards to suit her own talents and predilections. And it's always a community thing. It's hard to imagine Aretha Franklin singing in a small room. Her art, however secular in substance, is inseparable from her congregation.

One can, however, imagine Aretha without all the garish and gaudy—and certainly expensive—trappings. All she needs is a piano, with herself at the keyboard. And maybe a bass, lead guitar and drums. One might even be able to detect an intelligible syllable now and then.

Auvergnats and the Bistro Trade

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Auvergnats may not have a monopoly on the bistro trade in this city but they are working on it. Six years ago another excellent little restaurant dating from before the war fell into capable young Auvergnat hands. Jacques and Gisèle Balet have retained without interruption the Michelin star that Maurice had before they took it over.

Most of the clientele used to come from the old Hautes aux Pins across the street before the new Faculté des Sciences was built on the spot, and the tradition has been kept up in the excellent wines and the many dishes, made with wine, at Chez Maurice.

For that matter, the bistro's

vine cellar was once a part of

the Hautes aux Pins, for a

narrow connecting tunnel still

holds the restaurant's water

meter on the far side of the

street. The building itself dates

Dining Out In Paris

from the French revolution and is constructed of stones and beams from the dismantled Bastille which were auctioned off as building material.

The food is as good as the history, thanks to an equally young and talented chef, Pierre Furel. Youth in the restaurant trade does not imply inexperience. Mr. Chalvet is only 26, but he has 20 years of experience, and Mr. Furel's cooking has been starred for ten.

The tasty Burgundy snails actually come from that province rather than from some far corner of Europe and they are prepared on the premises, as are the various pâtés, notably duck at this time. Another ultra-simple but delicious seasonal opening dish is made of runny

scrambled eggs and fresh

grilled little trumpet-

shaped orange mushrooms.

Lobster is a specialty and is

at its best in a spicy sauce

américaine. It is a bit messy

because the lobster is cut up

in its shell and you have to use

your fingers, but it is a whole

lobster and finger bowls take

care of gooey hands at the end.

The influence of the Hautes

aux Vins appears in the grilled

Charolais beef served either

marcand de vin (with a red

wine sauce) or Bercy (with a

white wine sauce). Coq au vin

is another house favorite.

But not everything is tradi-

tional. One unusual preparation

of Spanish origin is perdrea en

escabeche, young partridge mac-

erated in olive oil with lemon,

chopped vegetables, aromatic

herbs and spices. Then, after

being cooked in this mixture

with white wine, it is served

cold as an hors d'œuvre for

two.

The crêpes flambées at 6

francs (\$1.08) for once are not

an excuse to charge the client a

lot of money for what basically

costs very little. They are very

good, and are flamed with

cognac and triple sec.

The wine list is small but

excellent. The 1969 Brionville

Passe-Vieille (from the best

slope of Brionville in the Beau-

jolais) is as good as its name is

amusing. At 18 francs (\$3.24)

the 1960 Puligny-Montrachet-

Les-Folatières is something of a

gift. 1969 may not originally

have been much of a year but

age has made up for it.

Chef Maurice, 30 Rue des

Fossés-Saint-Bernard, Paris 5.

Reservations are necessary (93-

12-01). Closed Sundays and

holidays but open all summer.

Between 30 and 40 francs (\$4.5

to \$7.25), wine and service in-

cluded.

U.S. Commodity Prices

(continued)

TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC. / TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO. / TENNECO OIL CO. / PACKAGING CORP. OF AMERICA
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Combining BUA, Caledonian

**Britain Will Back Competitor
For Its State-Owned Airlines**

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The British government announced today that it would help two independent airline operators to amalgamate and go into competition with the state-owned airlines. It wants them to be in operation next summer on "major international routes."

For a quarter of a century, the nationalized British Overseas Airways Corp. and British European Airways have been protected from domestic competition on most of the lucrative routes. The independent operators were left with only charter services and some scheduled services that the state giants did not want.

Today's statement from the Board of Trade envisaged the amalgamation of British United Airways and Caledonian Airways, which have already expressed interest in joining forces if they could get permission to fly some of the state-monopoly routes—particularly the North Atlantic.

Already, BUA has a profitable scheduled service to South America—a service BOAC gave up as uneconomical. BUA with its fleet of twenty jet airliners, is Europe's largest independent carrier.

The Board of Trade decision is a hard knock for the state airlines. Only four months ago

**Export Support
Outlays in EEC
Reported Rising**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Common Market will pay out \$509 million in export subsidies for grains next year, according to informed sources here.

This will be on top of \$344 million spent for internal price support measures.

These figures are contained in the community's draft budget approved here by the 12 Executive Commission and which now goes to the Council of Ministers.

Comparable figures for 1969 (the last available) were \$434 million for export subsidies and \$216 million for internal support.

The section of the budget devoted to the structural reform of community farming will be \$745 million next year against last year's \$111 million.

The overall farm budget of the EEC is put at \$3.69 billion in 1971 against \$1.81 billion last year. The initial forecast for 1970 was \$3.05 billion.

U.S. Export Incentive Scheme Hit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A new tax incentive for business that the administration wants attached to the foreign trade bill has been denounced as discriminatory and probably ineffective by the nonpartisan staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation.

The committee's staff criticized the proposal in a confidential report to the House Ways and Means Committee, which is currently in the process of writing a trade bill.

The incentive provision, aimed at encouraging U.S. companies to expand export sales, has been given tentative approval by the Ways and Means Committee, but will be subject to reconsideration this week.

The confidential report strongly questioned whether the tax relief provision would work to increase exports by any significant amount.

Help for the Large
In addition, the staff found that the incentive would reduce the taxes mainly of large corporations and would probably amount to a partial tax exemption for most of them, rather than a mere postponement of taxes as the administration has claimed.

The one-sidedness of the argument against the tax proposal was highly unusual for such a staff analysis. The joint committee staff serves as technical advisers to members of both the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees and the analyses of pending legislative proposals always cover both the pros and the cons.

In this instance, the staff found almost no arguments in favor of the proposal, which would cost the government an estimated \$800 million in lost tax revenues annually, according to the Treasury Department, where the plan originated.

The tax-incentive plan is generally known as Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC).

No Taxes on Profits
Under the proposal, companies with present or prospective export business could organize a DISC subsidiary, sell their products to the DISC and then sell them overseas. No one would owe the DISC any taxes on the profits of the DISC so long as the profits were used by the parent company or any other company, in export-

related activities, and so long as certain limitations were observed.

The staff analysis noted that the ability of a manufacturer to sell at less than the market price to its DISC subsidiary meant that some of what were really profits from the manufacturing company would go to the DISC and be untaxed.

This feature, the staff said, means that creation of a DISC is potentially much more valuable to a large, integrated company than to a small processor, who would have much lower manufacturing profits to shift to the tax-free DISC.

Similarly, an independent exporting company, unaffiliated with a manufacturer, would be strongly disadvantaged compared with a DISC affiliated with an integrated producing and distributing company.

Even assuming that these discriminatory effects were desirable as incentives, there is doubt that the incentives would really lead to increased exports, the staff said.

Even if corporations make more effort to sell overseas, these efforts could run afoul of import restrictions abroad or simple lack of increased demand, the staff said.

Sales Gain Seen Small
Even if the DISCs passed through, in the form of price reductions, the whole \$800 million they are expected to realize in lower taxes, the increased export sales would probably amount to no more than \$300 million, the study continued.

The \$300 million increase in exports is rather small compared to the decline in the U.S. trade surplus which the DISC proposal is designed to counteract. That surplus plummeted from \$6.8 billion in 1964 to \$800 million last year.

The staff study also criticized the Treasury's argument that the DISC proposal would encourage U.S. manufacturers to keep on manufacturing in this country for export sale, rather than moving their plants—and attendant jobs—overseas.

The cost savings on foreign production are likely to be greater than the tax savings from the DISC plan, the study said. And many plants are located overseas to avoid import restrictions, a situation that would not change with adoption of the DISC proposal.

Drops Size Test for Pooling of Interest**CPA Unit Softens Planned Merger Rules**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Accounting Principles Board, wracked by internal dissension and heavy pressure from the business community, has formally adopted a compromise set of rules to govern corporate merger accounting.

In so doing, the senior rule-making body of the public accounting profession made a number of important modifications in its June proposals.

● The controversial size test—which would have limited the use of "pooling-of-interest" accounting to cases where one of the merging companies was no more than nine times as large as the other—was dropped entirely, pending "further study."

● The effective date of the new rules, which had been Aug. 31, is now Oct. 31.

● The ruling, which had been planned as a single statement, was split into Opinion No. 16, covering business combinations, and Opinion No. 17, covering accounting for intangible assets.

Analysts said that the softening of the board's stand, implicit in the dropping of the size test, would be "good news to merger-minded companies."

The Financial Executives Institute, the national organization of corporate financial officers—which had been sharply critical of the board's earlier proposals—said that the action was "a step forward."

According to Leonard M. Savate, executive vice-president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the vote on both Opinions was 12-6 in the 18-man board, exactly the two-thirds required.

But Mr. Savate conceded the membership of the majority was different in each vote. Furthermore, he said that the two majorities also differed from the 12-man group that had produced a consensus at the end of the June meeting.

"Pretty Bloody"
"It was pretty bloody," said another man.

Under the new rules pooling-of-interest accounting will be limited to mergers that are arranged through an exchange of common stock and that meet certain other restrictions.

All other business combinations, the board stated, must be accounted for as purchases.

Under pooling-of-interest accounting, the merging companies simply combine their books as though they had been operating under common ownership all along.

Under purchase accounting, the price that Company A pays for Company B is recorded on Company A's books.

Under the board's new rules for purchase accounting, the "goodwill" created by a merger (that is, any difference between the price paid and the current value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired) must be systematically written off against future earnings for a period not to exceed 40 years.

The board put 11 highly technical conditions on a merger qualifying for pooling of interest. Here is a sampling:

● Each company must be autonomous and independent.

● The combination is effected in a single transaction or is completed according to a specific plan within one year.

● The acquiring company issues only common stock and substantially all of the common shares of the other company.

● The combined corporation

does not intend to dispose of a significant part of the assets of the combining companies within two years after the combination except to eliminate duplicate facilities or excess capacity and those assets that would have been disposed of in the ordinary course of business.

One of the prime abuses in pooling-of-interest accounting that the board had been trying to eliminate was the manufacture of "instant earnings" that occurred when a company acquired another whose assets had been written down to a very low level—and then turned around and sold them at current market, taking the difference as "profit."

Moreover, under pooling of interest it has been possible to include the profits of an acquired company in net income reported to stockholders even though the acquisition took place after the end of the year in question. The board said that this would now be prohibited.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Belgian budget for 1970 will have a deficit of 8 billion Belgian francs (\$180 million), a government spokesman said today. This compares with forecast surplus of 4.3 billion francs.

Belgium Expects Deficit

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Commonwealth United went formally into default today on the coupon payment, due Aug. 1, on its \$30 million worth of 5 3/4 percent convertible Eurobonds, due 1984.

Chemical Bank, principal paying agent, said it had no idea when or if the money for the payment would be available.

The only other Eurobond default occurred through Four Seasons Nursing Centers' filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws, which put payment on that firm's \$15 million Eurobond with warrants in escrow.

**AMC Loses
\$14.1 Million
In 3d Quarter
Sees Return to Profit
In Early Fiscal 1971**

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (Reuters).

American Motors Corp., saying it "plans to be operating profitably" by the first quarter of fiscal 1971, reported today a \$14.1 million loss in the third quarter of fiscal 1970.

This brought the firm's losses so far this year to \$39.8 million, or \$1.62 a share, compared with a profit of \$7.5 million, or 41 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Revenue in the first nine months of 1970 climbed to \$218.3 million from \$204.4 million.

On a per-share basis, the third-quarter loss was 57 cents, compared with a third-quarter 1969 profit of \$2.6 million or 13 cents a share. Revenue for the quarter rose to \$39.3 million from \$19.3 million.

AMC said the concentration of sales in lower-priced models this year caused "heavy costs associated with bringing stocks into line with consumer demands."

The cost problem was "aggravated by operating difficulties resulting from the trucking strike and marketing and manufacturing expenses associated with the April introduction of the Gremlin," AMC said.

Market observers offered a variety of reasons for the setback. Some thought it was a normal reversion of recent gains and for others it marked the failure of the market to make a convincing move to new recovery highs. Still others pointed to the calendar and the low volume and said: "Vacation time is here."

From a technical standpoint, the sharp loss volume of 7.65 million shares and concentration of losses in the blue chip sector offered some encouragement, according to E. P. Hutton analyst Theodore J. Bukowski.

Some volatile glimmers also were noted and the retreat appears to be normal profit-taking, Mr. Bukowski said. The sharp decline showed to some analysts that the overall advance of recent sessions has been accumulation for later sale rather than growing strength.

Among blue chips, Eastman Kodak, one of the most active, lost 1 3/4 to 61 1/4. Du Pont was off 1 1/4 to 121 1/4. General Electric 1 7/8 to 75. General Foods 2 1/4 to 40.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Prices dropped sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, led by the blue-chip issues that were among the market's best gainers last month.

Trading volume fell as sharply as prices, to 1.65 million shares, one of the lowest levels of the year, from 11.64 million shares on Friday. A slowdown in institutional activity contributed to the reduced trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a leading barometer of blue-chip moves, started with a loss of 3 points and continued on the downward path until 2 p.m., when it was off almost 12. It found a bit in the final 30 minutes of the session, closing with a loss of 11.16 at 722.86.

Large Losers
Twenty-four of the average's 30 components ended with losses, including ten that were down a point or more. The largest losers were Eastman Kodak, the third most-active stock, which fell 2 1/4 to 61 1/4; and General Foods, which dropped 2 1/4 to 74 1/2.

The exchange's composite index, the broadest market measure, showed a relatively smaller loss of 0.53 to 41.90.

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**Prices Down Sharply
In Slow N.Y. Trading**

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NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Justice Department has turned down the sale of Budd Company's railroad division to General Electric Co., and GE says it plans to set up production of electric rapid-transit cars on its own.

The GE bid to take over Budd's money-losing railroad division came to light May 11 with a Budd announcement that the two companies had reached an "understanding." The "unfavorable response" from the Justice Department was evidently received by Budd on Friday.

Philip W. Scott, Budd's president, said: "We have under study other courses of action pursuant to the decision to discontinue our railway passenger car manufacturing operations."

Budd's division has ranked as the leading builder of railroad cars, accounting for about half of an industry doing an annual business of \$150 million to \$200 million. But the division lost \$4 million last year.

The Budd announcement was followed quickly by a GE statement making clear that it was moving into rail-car production anyway. Bryce W. Wynne, vice-president in charge of GE's transportation systems division, said: "General Electric's interest in developing the improved rapid-transit needed to provide the faster, more dependable, comfortable, and smog-free electric transportation that the nation so badly needs is in no way diminished by this action."

He added: "Although GE has not obtained clearance to acquire those (Budd's) tools, we are still planning to enter the transit-car business. The company has no plans to acquire the assets of any other car manufacturer."

GE has long had a large interest in the rail field. It and Westinghouse Electric Corp. are the chief suppliers of the electrical equipment used in most railway cars, and GE has a big business in diesel locomotives, which it sells both here and abroad.

**U.S. Vetoes
GE's Bid for
Budd Co. Unit**

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Justice Department has turned down the sale of Budd Company's railroad division to General Electric Co., and GE says it plans to set up production of electric rapid-transit cars on its own.

The GE bid to take over Budd's money-losing railroad division came to light May 11 with a Budd announcement that the two companies had reached an "understanding." The "unfavorable response" from the Justice Department was evidently received by Budd on Friday.

Philip W. Scott, Budd's president, said: "We have under study other courses of action pursuant to the decision to discontinue our railway passenger car manufacturing operations."

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**Eurobond Coupon
Outlay in Default**

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Commonwealth United went formally into default today on the coupon payment, due Aug. 1, on its \$30 million worth of 5 3/4 percent convertible Eurobonds, due 1984.

Chemical Bank, principal paying agent, said it had no idea when or if the money for the payment would be available.

The only other Eurobond default occurred through Four Seasons Nursing Centers' filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws, which put payment on that firm's \$15 million Eurobond with warrants in escrow.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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FTC Survey Shows Rates of Return

Drugs, Medicine Profit Stars of U S Industry

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—The drug and medicine field have been the most profitable among U.S. manufacturing industries according to a Federal Trade Commission study made available here.

A group composed of the 12 largest drug companies recorded profits of 18.8 percent on investment, the survey found.

The FTC studied 25 manufacturing industries and calculated the return on stockholders' investment. Five of these were drug companies.

Biggest money-making companies and their rates of return included: Clary Corp., office machinery (26.7 percent); Magnavox Co. (28.3 percent); Monroe Auto Equipment Co. (28.3 percent); Melville Shoe Corp. (26.8 percent), and Smith, Kline & French Labs (25.9 percent).

Joining Smith, Kline & French on the high-profit list were other drug firms such as (Eli) Lilly & Co. (24.9 percent), Parke-Davis & Co. (24.8 percent), and Abbott Laboratories (24.7 percent).

Covering results from the 12 biggest companies in various industries, the most profitable manufacturing areas in 1988 were: drugs and medicines, 18.8 percent; typewriters, computers and office machines, 17.7 percent; pumps and compressors, 16.7 percent; motor vehicles, 15.4 percent; radio and television equipment, 15.3 percent; footwear, except rubber, 14.1 percent; and tobacco products, 13.8 percent.

For the first time, the FTC

Among the most profitable industries were: Computers and office machines; pumps and compressors; cables and trucks, and radio and television equipment.

Least profitable fields included distilled liquors, hydraulic cement and sugar.

Survey Basis

The FTC surveyed 304 firms using 1968 earnings reports, and disclosed 15 with profits of 20 percent or more on stockholders' equity.

Meier & Co. and Sterling Drug. Stockholders' investment refers to shares "out" or net worth of the company, calculated by subtracting debts from total assets. Net income divided by shareholders' investment gives the rate of return.

All Had Profits

All of the 35 industries studied produced a profit in 1968, ranging from nearly 19 percent for drugs down to 7.0 percent for the

particular industry classification. The FTC says "this new breed of company, whether it be labeled conglomerate, multicompany or diversified company, has created a need for data reflecting growth and profitability."

Some 30 diversified firms, each with assets of \$500 million or more, were studied. Profit leader was Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., with a return of 19.5 percent for 1968.

To keep up with the world's most dynamic economy you need information fast. That's why Yamaichi continues to pioneer in the development of software, such as the Criterion Strategy Model to guide investors, and the Financing Model to help industrial firms.

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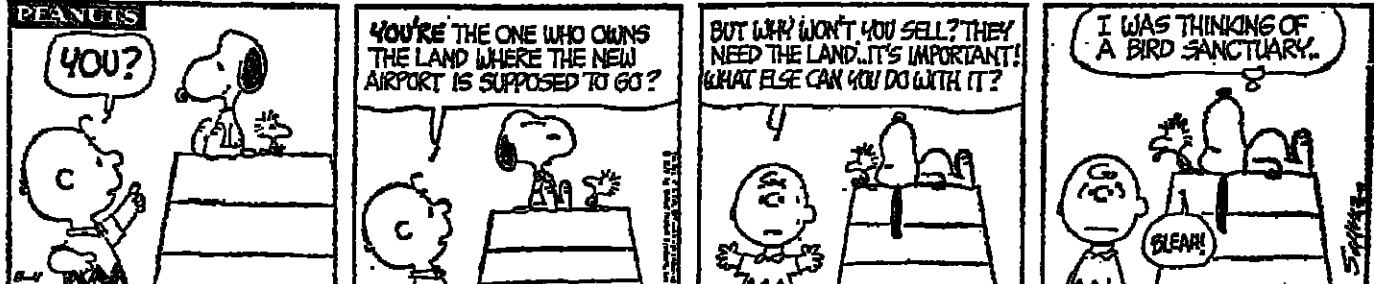
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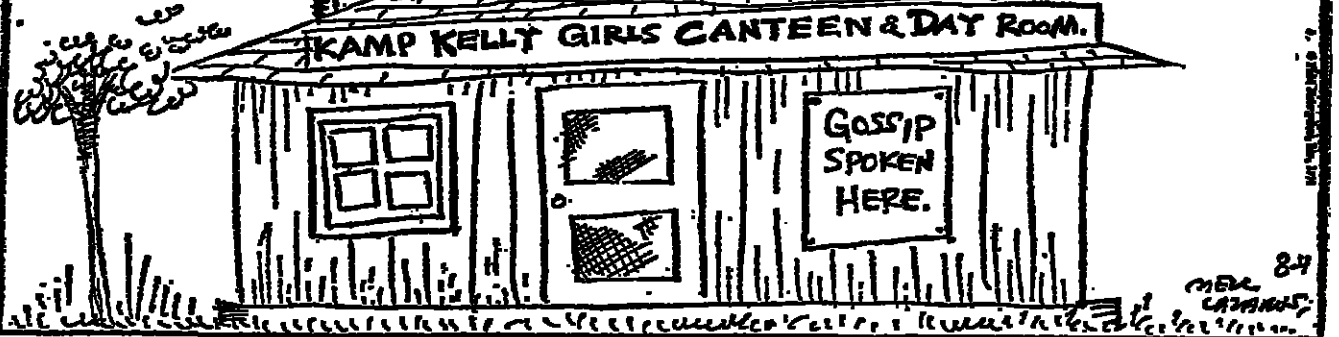
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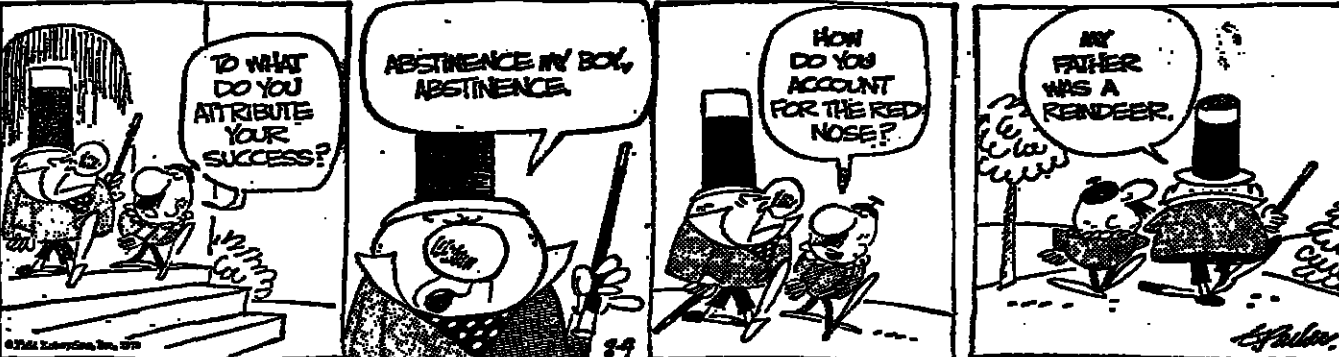
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